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## OAS APPROVES SUPPORT FOR UN FALKLANDS RESOLUTION

PY190329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0302 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The OAS tonight approved by 20 votes with 7 abstentions a draft resolution that supports the renewal of negotiations between Argentina and Great Britain over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

The text that has been approved, which still has to be ratified by the OAS General Assembly, states [words indistinct] recent UN resolution in the same respect, and it urges the two parties to comply with the UN's mandate.

The draft was cosponsored by 20 Latin American and Caribbean countries and it also received the favorable vote of the United States.

Two of the cosponsors were absent tonight when the voting took place, but it is quite sure that they will give favorable votes when the draft is submitted to the General Assembly. The countries are: Haiti and El Salvador. Tonight's vote took place within the Assembly's general committee.

Seven English-speaking Caribbean countries were opposed to the draft being voted by acclamation in order to have the opportunity of abstaining. They are: Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas and Dominica.

## BAHAMAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED TO OAS MEMBERSHIP

FL171416 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Bahamas is committed to a Belize in democracy and freedom symbolized by a state governed by majority rule freely and electorally expressed. That's the view of External Affairs Minister the Hon Paul Adderley. Mr Adderley told the 12th General Assembly of the Organization of American States, OAS, in Washington yesterday that the Bahamas goes to the OAS also committed to a Belize in the organization and to the solidarity of the Americas.

Mr Adderley's remarks were made following an official welcome for the Bahamas, which joined the OAS in March. The president of the current assembly said members were delighted to have the Bahamas participate in the regional organization, which comprises most of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

## NICARAGUA TO USE OAS TO EMERGE FROM 'ISOLATION'

PA190338 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Washington -- Nicaragua will present the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal for Central America in the form of a draft resolution at the OAS General Assembly, it was reported by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The report added that after its recent election to the UN Security Council, Nicaragua will try to break its isolation in Central America by using the regional forum.

Nicaragua has already attained important achievements in this regard: Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari announced Argentina's support for the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative today, and there is also the election process for the presidency of the 12th OAS General Assembly.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REAGAN, BIGNONE MIGHT MEET

PY181846 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1645 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (DYN) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz affirmed today that the possibility of a meeting between President Bignone and President Reagan during the latter's visit to Latin America in 2 weeks "was never nor is it now contemplated."

Asked about the report carried by two international press agencies that the Argentine president had turned down a proposal made by Reagan for a meeting, Maschwitz replied that "Bignone is completely unaware of any effort made to that effect." The presidential spokesman thus referred to a report carried by the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the FRANCE PRESSE agencies, Echoing an original NEW YORK TIMES report that efforts to arrange a meeting of the two presidents have failed.

The spokesman also revealed that Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, after learning of the NEW YORK TIMES report, talked to the president from Washington and was given the same answer and he in turn transmitted it to the U.S. press.

The NEW YORK TIMES report says that although "in principle the Argentine president was in favor of such a get-together," he was convinced by his advisers "not to go ahead with it." The U.S. press report was attributed to "unidentified sources in Brazil and Washington," and it added that "high-ranking Brazilian officials had acted as intermediaries." Still according to the NEW YORK TIMES, the meeting would have taken place "somewhere along the Brazilian-Argentine border during Reagan's trip to Brazil in 2 weeks."

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PACT PROPOSAL WITH CABINET

PY182243 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Nov 82 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- President Reynaldo Bignone yesterday instructed his cabinet ministers on the military-civilian political "concertation" pact sought by the military junta. Bignone and his ministers also reportedly discussed the rejection of the pact by the multiparty grouping which branded it as "alien to the national constitution," saying it would limit the scope of any future elected government.

According to an official statement issued at the end of the meeting, Bignone expressed the opinion that the "concertation" does not aim at imposing conditions on the next constitutional government, but is intended to create the conditions for the future authorities to carry out their duties with "strength, stability and freedom of action."

"Concertation is to strengthen the foundations of our future co-existence and a starting point to consolidate the high spirit of reconciliation of all Argentines who are seeking fundamental coincidences within the framework of the national constitution," the president told his ministers.

Bignone also said the Argentine Episcopal Conference's statement on reconciliation is "fully coherent with the line of thinking of the government in its search for valid bases for national union."

The president told his ministers they must accept "serious and well-intentioned criticism."

Eduardo Maschwitz, the president's spokesman told reporters yesterday morning that if they read the message of the junta properly, they will see it does not refer to any form of conditioning. Maschwitz added that the president had called upon his ministers to continue their contacts with political and labour leaders and church representatives.

PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN ON REACTION TO PACT

PY190046 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1302 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA) -- Presidential spokesman Eduardo Maschwitz stated here today that "from the political point of view" the government took the Multiparty Group's rejection of the guidelines for a national agreement "as it should take this type of things."

However, he reasserted that the government "knows and is hopeful that dialogue will be maintained and will continue and it believes that this will be the case; the president has no objection to maintaining it and carrying it out."

In statements to Radio Mitre the presidential spokesman stated that from his point of view "I wouldn't worry too much over this," however, "I would worry if this call for an agreement is not understood by all citizens, whether they belong to a political party or not."

Maschwitz agreed that since some points of the proposal for national agreement were very contradictory its rejection by political leaders was predictable. He then pointed out that "anyhow, what is valid is the content and spirit (of the guidelines); it is obvious that the points it mentions are only an example of what could be discussed." He then added that "any aspect" of those guidelines "can be modified."

Maschwitz stated that the military junta "is demonstrating that it is willing to discuss whatever subject any political party representative wishes to discuss."

Regarding the government's displeasure over the Multiparty Group's rejection of the guidelines for a national agreement, the spokesman stated that President Reynaldo Bignone "was surprised that the meaning of the agreement had not been fully understood."

He then said that "that is, it (the agreement) was rejected before even knowning how it would be implemented and how the president was going to carry out the mission entrusted to him by the junta."

CUBAN FREIGHTER CAPTAIN MISSING IN ROSARIO

PY172108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1645 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Nov (NA) -- A spokesman for the Cuban Embassy said today that he was unaware of trips embassy officials may have made to Rosario in order to inquire into the whereabouts of the captain of a Cuban freighter anchored at the Port of Rosario. The spokesman, who declined to identify himself, said: "We know that the captain did not report to the ship." Asked whether embassy officials traveled to Rosario, he replied: "I do not know."

Felix Delgado Rodriguez, captain of the freighter "Ignacio Agramonte," has not reported to the ship for several days. The freighter was scheduled to leave on Monday night but did not because of the captain's absence.

The freighter "Ignacio Agramonte" and another Cuban ship, the "XIII Congreso," anchored at the Port of Rosario, will carry a shipment of sunflower, peanut and soybean by-products.

Captain Delgado was supposed to report at midday on Monday, but he did not. The crew waited for 24 hours to see whether the captain would show up, but since he didn't, they reported the case to the authorities yesterday.

Thus far, nothing is known of his whereabouts, and the freighter -- and its cargo -- remain in Rosario unable to depart, causing the consequent economic loss.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER RETURNS FROM PERU

PY182315 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2109 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM) -- Air Force Commander in Chief Lt Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes has returned to this capital from Lima, Peru. He had been especially invited by the Peruvian Air Force and his visit lasted nearly 1 week.

The member of the military junta arrived at 1715 [2015 GMT] at the military sector of the Jorge Newberry Metropolitan Airport.

CASTRO MADERO DEDICATES CORDOBA URANIUM PLANT

PY182142 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 16 Nov (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, today reiterated that our country has no intention of achieving nuclear development for military purposes and made it clear that the country's actions in this field "are entirely devoted to peaceful purposes."

Castro Madero made remarks to the press at the end of the dedication ceremony of the Los Gigantes mining-factory complex, which is designed to produce uranium, located 90 kilometers from the provincial capital.

Asked by newsmen whether a revision [of Argentine nuclear policy] was not in order in view of the country's recent confrontation with a nuclear power, Castro Madero said the Argentine position on this subject remained unchanged.

Castro Madero emphasized the significance of the plant that was being dedicated in achieving self-sufficiency in uranium supply and noted that its full production will be used in the Argentine nuclear plan, thus ruling out any possibility of exporting uranium.

Finally, he admitted to a slowdown in (nuclear) projects to adjust them to budgeted funds. He made it clear, however, that the Embalse plant in Cordoba Province "has not been delayed because there is priority interest in putting it into operation as soon as possible."

ARMY CHIEF NOTES RETURN TO 'INSTITUTIONAL TASKS'

PY181608 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Today, 18 November, the Army commemorates a new anniversary of its creation. The commander in chief of the Army, Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya, issued a message on this date which coincides with the anniversary of the [name indistinct] battle: I pay homage to the forerunners of our independence who, together with the founders of the Army, have organized the military institution with invaluable vision, an institution which is the support and guarantee of the republic.

On this occasion, this date has a special importance because the Army, as a branch of the Armed Forces, has returned to its institutional tasks, and its members are sincerely determined to recover the status the Army deserves in terms of respect, affection and admiration of the Bolivian people.

Later on in his message General Tordoya stresses that the country is striving to overcome a difficult situation which will be left behind to the extent that every Bolivian considers himself as a protagonist of the fight against poverty, hunger and destitution.

He finally notes that on this new anniversary of the Army which brings up a renewed faith in our generation to do better for the future of the nation, I exhort the generals, officers, ladies, gentlemen, cadets and noncommissioned officers to rally behind the sacred symbols of the nation with their thoughts set on the fatherland and the institution.

ARMED FORCES PREPARING DOSSIER ON ARCE GOMEZ

PY181601 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Through a communique issued a few hours ago, the Armed Forces Command requests the cooperation of the citizenry to come forward with information to indict former Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez who, as known, was involved in activities related to the traffic of drugs and human rights violations. Colonel Gomez is also accused of masterminding the assassination of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz on 17 July 1980.

The communique says: Since investigations are being conducted on the activities of Col Luis Arce Gomez, the Armed Forces Command requests that members of the armed forces and the public in general submit to the military honor court any information that may serve as evidence to indict the aforementioned officer.

GOVERNMENT INTERESTED IN JOINT ANTIDRUG ACTION

PY130130 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Summary] Interior Minister Mario Roncall has disclosed that the Bolivian Government is interested in undertaking joint action with Peru, Ecuador and Colombia for the purpose of fighting drug trafficking and paramilitary groups.

Minister Roncall admitted that Bolivian paramilitary groups have not been completely disbanded. He also charged that Italian terrorist Pier Luigi Pagliai and another Italian had organized paramilitary groups for the purpose of lending support to General Garcia Meza's regime. Concerning the campaign against drug trafficking, the minister said that mechanisms are being improved and that the respective agencies are being supplied with the necessary equipment.

OFFICIAL DENIES MEDIATION BETWEEN U.S., ARGENTINA

PY190005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2308 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Brazilian Foreign Ministry official spokesman Bernardo Pericas today denied that Itamaraty had acted as a mediator for the arrangement of a possible meeting between Ronald Reagan, who will be visiting Latin America in November, and Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone.

Pericas answered negatively when he was asked about a NEW YORK TIMES report that Brazil had mediated in arranging a possible meeting between Reagan and the Argentine president.

The NEW YORK TIMES today carries a report datelined Rio de Janeiro that Brazil mediated between the two countries and that Argentina rejected the initiative for the supposed meeting, which was to be held somewhere close to the Argentine-Brazilian border.

Pericas also denied that Reagan, during the visit he will pay to Brazil between 30 November and 2 December, was planning to visit the Itaipu power plant being built by Brazil and Paraguay on their border.

This report and the NEW YORK TIMES report had already been referred to by a columnist from the newspaper CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, but the commentary elicited no official response.

Pericas reiterated that the offical schedule of President Reagan's visit to Brazil was not yet established. He added that he did not know whether the U.S. President was planning to stay either in Rio de Janeiro or in Sao Paulo after holding talks with President Figueiredo in Brasilia.

He also reported that a second mission sent from Washington to analyze details of the visit met with Foreign Ministry and government officials today.

Pericas explained that the matters discussed dealt with logistics and security measures to be adopted in the places that Reagan will visit during his stay in this capital.

The U.S. President, who will arrive in Brasilia on the night of 30 November, will pay an official 48-hour visit and then will travel to Colombia and Costa Rica, according to U.S. Embassy sources.

ELECTION SEEN 'VIRTUALLY DECIDED' IN 14 STATES

PY190346 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The election is virtually decided in 14 states, with the Social Democratic Party having guaranteed victory in the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraiba, Piaui, Alagoas, Mato Grosso do Sul, Ceara, Rondonia, Bahia, Sergipe and Maranhao [as heard, Rio Grande do Sul not mentioned]. Thus far, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party has guaranteed victory in the states of Sao Paulo, Parana, Espirito Santo and Goias.

The electoral outcome is still unclear in Acre, Para, Rio de Janeiro, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais and Santa Catarina.

DISCREPANCY NOTED IN RIO DE JANEIRO VOTE COUNT

PY182019 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1920 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Relay from Brasilia by Robson Marinho]

[Excerpts] The strangest situation during the present election has taken place in Rio de Janeiro. All media organizations of Rio de Janeiro State, with the exception of one and of the Regional Electoral Court [TRE], have concluded that [Democratic Labor Party, PDT, candidate] Leonel Brizola defeated Moreira Franco, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate, by a narrow margin of votes.

The TRE has reported that few ballot boxes have yet been counted in the state, that Moreira Franco is leading the vote count and that Brizola is running third.

According to figures released by an absolute majority of Rio de Janeiro media organizations, Brizola already has 449,921 votes; PDS candidate Moreira Franco has 400,625 votes -- which gives a favorable difference of 49,296 votes to Brizola -- Miro Teixeira, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] candidate, 333,955 votes; Brazilian Labor Party candidate Sandra Cavacanti, 167,447; and Workers Party candidate Lysaneas Maciel, 48,808 votes.

While the TRE reported that only 3,734 ballot boxes have been counted thus far, most Rio de Janeiro media organizations almost unanimously reported that 4,581 ballot boxes have already been counted. While the TRE and one media organization reported that PDS candidate Moreira Franco has 334,671 votes, most Rio de Janeiro media organizations reported that Moreira Franco has 400,625 votes. While the TRE reported that PMDB candidate Miro Teixeira runs second with 263,414 votes; Rio de Janeiro media organizations almost unanimously reported that Teixeira runs third with 333,955 votes.

[Unidentified reporter] Robson, did you hear there about rumors that the government might be deliberately delaying the vote count in Rio de Janeiro in order to earn time to be able to announce PDS victories in most states -- in 15 or 16 states? Thus the announcement of PDS victories in several states would somehow reduce the impact of Mr Brizola's victory. Only then the actual results of Rio de Janeiro would be released. Do you have any information to this effect?

[Robson Marinho] That is the prevailing interpretation within the National Congress.

Brizola Charges Fraud

PY190222 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0138 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Relay from Rio de Janeiro by (Danilo Milaris)]

[Text] [intercepted in progress] and even a great deal of suspicion of fraud and tampering with the result of the election.

Leonel Brizola, the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul, charged that the Democratic Labor Party's poll watchers noted that 25 percent of the votes are defective and that many of them are being filled out in pencil.

Brizola charged that a number of irregularities are designed to benefit the Social Democratic Party's [PDS] candidate and cited as an example what happened in the Mage district, in the Rio de Janeiro lowlands area, where several ballot boxes contained only votes for PDS candidate Moreira Franco.

Brizola added that all opposition parties today asked the regional electoral court to annul the vote count in Mage, which is a district of nearly 70,000 voters. [recorded passage indistinct]

Thus far, 2,020,909 votes were unofficially counted from 6,280 ballot boxes. Brizola continues to lead the vote count with 620,535 votes; PDS candidate Moreira Frnaco has 595,545 votes; Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party candidate Miro Teixeira runs third with 432,619 votes; Brazilian Labor Party candidate Sandra Cavalcanti has 226,000 votes; and Workers Party candidate Lysaneas Maciel has 69,000 votes. Brizola continues to lead Moreira Franco by 34,990 votes.

PMDB SEES VICTORY IN MINAS GERAIS RACE

PY190320 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Senator Tancredo Neves will arrive tomorrow in Belo Horizonte and will give his press conference as governor-elect of Minas Gerais State. The announcement was made today by members of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party's [PMDB] board, whose members are already thinking about celebrating the victory.

During today's vote count, Tancredo Neves increased his lead over [Social Democratic Party candidate] Eliseu Resende. The ballots counted today are those of Belo Horizonte's metropolitan area and of the large and medium-sized cities of the interior of Minas Gerais state.

One of the major victories of the PMDB in Minas Gerais State is that of having already elected 64 mayors in the interior, including traditional strongholds of the ruling party.

COMMENTATOR ON ELECTION IN RIO, MINAS GERAIS

PY190338 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Commentary by Jose Augusto Ribeiro]

[Text] Senator Jose Sarney, national president of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], this morning told us in Sao Paulo that he considered the election in Minas Gerais state still undecided.

Late this afternoon, Planalto Palace spokesmen began to admit the possibility of defeat of PDS candidate Eliseu Resende at the hands of [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, PMDB, candidate] Senator Tancredo Neves.

For his part, Tancredo Neves has been resting at a farm in the interior of the state and has adopted a very cautious position. In his talks with PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes, Neves said he preferred to wait for clear, final results before making his fist statement.

As for the possibility of fraud [in Rio de Janeiro State] that was raised today, we want to make two observations: In the first place, it is very difficult to believe that any fraud will have the acquiescence of the one who would be its main beneficiary: PDS candidate Wellington Moreira Franco, a young, decent, modern politician who would not lend himself to this type of action.

Former Governor Leonel Brizola tonight estimated that he would win by nearly 300,000 votes. He is perhaps being overconfident because some of his supporters themselves admitted that Brizola has just a narrow lead, perhpas between 6,000 and 7,000 votes.

ROJAS GALDAMES-ENDERS TALKS TERMED 'FRUITFUL'

PY190131 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames discussed bilateral issues with U.S. Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders. The meeting was held on the occasion of the OAS General Assembly.

An authoritative Chilean source said issues included on the OAS agenda and bilateral issues were discussed at the meeting. Rojas Galdames briefed Enders on the latest Chilean political developments, particularly the creation of a committee charged with studying the case of exiles.

It was a very cordial, fruitful meeting, the source said.

BOLIVIAN-SPONSORED RESOLUTION AT OAS OPPOSED

PY170244 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minster Rene Rojas Galdames has said that Chile will oppose the Bolivian intention to have the 12th OAS meeting approve a resolution over that country's landlocked situation. We reiterate, Minister Rojas said, that we regocnize no OAS jurisdiction in this matter.

Talking to reporters in Washington, Rojas Galdames said: We have reiterated this position at all forums where the issue has been raised.

The Bolivian delegation to the OAS has circulated a draft resolution on its landlocked situation. Bolivian Foreign Minsiter Mario Velarde Dorado has been making contacts with the representatives fo the other Ameican countries attending the OAS meeting, in order to gain support for the approval of the resolution.

Chile contends that the situation has been settled on the basis of the treaties signed by the two countries and that any negotiation of the issue should follow a bilateral course.

PRC VICE CULTURE MINISTER ON 5-DAY VISIT

PY181305 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Lu Zhixian, PRC vice minister of culture, has arrived in Chile to sign a cultural exchange agreement. During his 5-day stay in Chile, the visiting PRC official will hold meetings with the education minister and university rectors.

Answering questions regarding PRC-Soviet relations, Lu Zhixian said that the PRC's policy is based on the principles of nonintervention, peaceful coexistence, respect for territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and nonaggression.

Activities Reported

PY190116 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The PRC is willing to promote relations with Chile in every field, PRC Culture Vice Minsiter Lu Zhixian has said.

Lu Zhixian met with Acting Foreign Minsiter Sergio Covarrubias. Later, the PRC delegation held its first work meeting with Chilean Foreign Ministry officials.

It was reported that issues related to development and cultural policies maintained by the two countries were discussed at the meetings.

The PRC vice minister reiterated that his country is willing to promote relations with Chile in every field on the basis of the five principles governing peaceful coexistence.

Commenting on the implementation of the cultural exchange program for the 1983-84 period, Lu Zhixian, said a complete agreement has been reached. He indicated that the agreement, which will be signed tomorrow, is quite comprehensive.

[Begin Lu Zhixian recording in Chinese, followed by translation into Spanish] This program is quite comprehensive. For instance, it includes exchange of artistic groups, sports, expositions, and so forth. [end recording]

The signing of this agreement, Lu Zhixian said, reveals the two peoples' desire to further their friendly ties and cooperation. Their work meetings continued this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry.

Maj Gen Alejandro Medina, rector of the University of Chile, told PRC Vice Culture Minister Lu Zhixian that the university will grant scholarships to PRC students.

The PRC official, accompanied by five members of his delegation, visited the university today. The PRC delegation is visiting Chile to strengthen cultural ties.

FINANCE MINISTER LEAVE FOR EUROPEAN TOUR

PY190010 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Rolf Luders this afternoon left for a tour of Europe. His departure from the country was confirmed by the Finance Ministry.

During his tour, which will end on 30 November, Luders will visit the FRG, Switzerland and Spain. In the FRG, he will meet with representatives of the government, banking and industrial sectors, whom he will brief on the Chilean economic situation and on the Chilean Government's measures to overcome the present situation.

In Switzerland, Luders will meet with Swiss bankers. In Geneva, he will attend a GATT meeting. Finally, in Spain he will meet with Spanish economic officials and foreign trade legal experts.

COURT-MARTIAL EXTENDS SENTENCES OF MIR MEMBERS

PY181658 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 3 Nov 82 p 34

[Excerpt] The court-martial has extended the sentences of three important members of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR].

The court-martial's decision yesterday was as follows: Carlos Cortes Mazzalin was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment; Gustavo Vargas Lira to 10 years; and Sebastian del Arco Baeza Anjari to 3 years inprisonment.

The sentences imposed by the Santiago military judge had been as follows: Cortes Mazzalin to 5 years imprisonment; Vargas Lira to 8 years and Baeza Anjari to 3 years.

BETANCUR ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON AMNESTY LAW

PA181725 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur today issued a presidential directive requesting government organizations to make recommendations to benefit those favored by the amnesty law. The chief of state announced the creation of a committee within the cabinet which will be in charge of implementing all activities related to the amnesty until all Colombians who wish to make use of it are rehabilitated. The following is the presidential directive:

On approval by Congress of the amnesty law, I have considered it appropriate to request your cooperation in the efforts to attain the desired peace for all Colombians. [Words indistinct] brings new tasks, for which I have created an internal committee of the ministerial council, headed by the government minister and including the ministers of justice, finance, defense, agriculture and development. Other ministers and representatives of public and private sectors are hereby invited to participate.

The committee will continue efforts to develop the amnesty in the following areas until the complete rehabilitation of our fellow countrymen: observation of legal mechanisms and procedures to ensure prompt and effective decisions on the amnesty; identification of areas that require priority attention as well as specific programs required as far as land allotments; construction and financing of rural housing, highways and service roads; credit grants and [words indistinct] and cooperative means of production, distribution and consumption; education and health; creation of job sources; criteria on civic-military action by the armed forces, determining their rotation and resources; priorities on expenses and budget assignments to liberate resources that will permit support and advancement of the peace programs; legal regulations that will permit the police to guarantee security throughout the national territory; drafting of bills and complementary resolutions to insure the best results of the amnesty; promotion of a fund for peace with the assistance of centralized entities and the private sector; intensification and expansion of [word indistinct] compulsory service; presentation by each of the ministers of plans for compliance with the above.

The executive secretariat of the committee will be entrusted to the chief of the national planning department.

I expect that each of you [word indistinct] groups you may want to organize, will formulate whatever recommendations and suggestions demanded for the benefit of all concerned, mainly the fellow countrymen whose situation [word indistinct] by the amnesty.

Betancur Statement

PA181730 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] President Belisario Betancur said today he is very pleased with the final approval given to the amnesty bill last night and announced that he will ratify it on Friday and that on Saturday it will appear in the official gazette.

The chief of state said that today is like the dawn of a new day for the Colombian community because, setting aside small party interests, the National Congress has given the country testimony of its creativity and its symbiosis with the important aspirations of the nation. The president spoke this morning at Narino Palace while meeting with national police directors.

The meeting resulted in a project to create labor training centers. The president said:

[Begin recording] The truth is that there are some [words indistinct] statistics and these statistical reports on the tendency toward crime in Colombia are really a source of alarm. My government wants to check this tendency, bring it down and keep it down. Our purpose is to bring crime down to realistic proportions. There can't be just a recording of crime rates, we must continue to reduce this tendency in a permanent struggle. Many fronts must be covered to do this. Psychological means of persuasion cannot act alone against crime. This is not a matter of leaving labor training centers alone to check crime or of leaving the police without support.

The amnesty law approved last night by parliament, thank God, gives the government the chance -- not the resources, but the chance -- that set creative imagination to work, so that imaginative government people may work on the search for resources to modernize the national police.

Article 9 has two parts: The first part says...For the national police to fulfill their function. The latter part of Article 9 says: ...And to guarantee the security of all persons living in Colombia, not merely those affected by political violence -- by subversion in its various manifestations.

Therefore, the government already has the legal tools, but the resources must be sought. In yesterday's cabinet meeting we discussed a peace economy, an economy toward peace, an economy for peace. This, of course, is one of the main chapters in the battle for the new air we want the country to breathe.

If the matter is a bill or a decree, jurists -- those of the National Police, the Government Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the Defense Ministry -- will solve that. In any event, I believe that here we have a very efficient and ideal tool for advancing on the road to peace, a tool that encompasses the potential the state has, without having to create new administrative bodies but using the present ones, those of the Government, Justice and Defense Ministries, by using Sena [national apprenticeship service], the apparatus of the Labor Ministry and of the various ministries put together already existing and functioning mechanisms.

Sena, for example, is an ideal tool, and there are the various mechanisms of the Education Ministry and the Labor Ministry. We can put all these mechanisms to work immediately at this training center. I am not going to ignore the mechanisms of the Agriculture Ministry and decentralized institutions. They, too, can help the labor training centers.

I am not the best person to characterize [words indistinct]. It looks like [word indistinct] would be the best choice. The Santa Rosa del Verbo project represents too large an investment from the very beginning, although considering the nature of that [words indistinct] considering all the communication means that go through there.

We must take into consideration the return to the communities. It is to be expected that there will be reluctance in the communities, which will see their environment affected by the arrival of criminals [words indistinct] criminal activities. [Words indistinct] and, on the contrary, the idea is to give them a development tool, a tool that does not contemplate repression, but, on the contrary, contemplates rehabilitation and readaptation.

The idea is to promote the individual and to change penitentiary mentality. This way, those leaving the training centers should be completely sure that they have the chance of creative incorporation into the community, society. The destination, from the point of view of activities [words indistinct], who for one or another reason [words indistinct] finds himself dragged into criminal activities, or for his [words indistinct] or because of the initial abandonment, or for lack of education [words indistinct] that this is an internal and not an external obstacle.

We must give this priority attention. The goal must be, of course, the individual. Therefore, the ability of the centers to be self-sufficient for labor training purposes is important. The centers should also watch that their members share the products of the center, that they feel that they work for themselves -- and not only to be self-sufficient but also to create a little capital that will help them in their reincorporation into their community, society.

[Words indistinct] to be present at this event today, because we depend on the armed forces, national police and various state institutions that are considering this humanistic function. By considering it, we are beginning to enter the process of creativeness. I think that today is like the dawn of a new day for the Colombian community because today, the National Congress, setting aside petty party interests, has has given the country testimony to its creativity and its symbiosis with the important aspirations of the nation.

This [words indistinct] unity for Colombia and I want all the people, everywhere in Colombia, to seriously realize and sense this. On Friday we will ratify the amnesty law and on Saturday it should be published in the official gazette. This will be on Friday at 0100, and the first gazette should appear on Saturday so that it goes into effect immediately.

Yesterday, on a priority basis, the cabinet completely dedicated itself to studying the possible future effects of the amnesty law in the big search for peace. On the one hand, [words indistinct] there are personal (?agents) who receive the benefits of the amnesty, and on the other [words indistinct] impersonal agents. For these, there is the authority that the legislative branch may give the executive branch to implement rehabilitation operations.

General Naranjo and officers who have brilliantly spoken here have [words indistinct] one of these operations. My congratulations and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

## 'REORGANIZATION' OF FINANCIAL SECTOR REPORTED

PA161916 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Private banks have announced that effective today they will reduce interest rates to the same levels as official [word indistinct], in solidarity with the efforts of President Belisario Betancur's government to eliminate inflationary fears and in order to achieve the country's harmonic development in a short time. The announcement was jointly made by Guillermo Nunez Vergara, president of the National Banking Association and Pedro Javier Soto Sierra, president of the National Association of Financial Institutions, ANIF. The decision was supported by spokesman of institutions such as Gran Financiera of the Grupo Gran Colombiano and Banco Sudameris who said that supporting the government's efforts is noble and benefits all Colombians.

In declaring total support for the president's instructions, Nunez Vergara said that bankers are willing to have talks with the government and proposed the institution of Article 1 of the economic emergency decree dealing with state intervention in banks.

Pedro Soto, ANIF president, said that private financial institutions will work shoulder to shoulder with the government to produce in-depth reforms in this sector, but asked the government to guarantee the financial solvency of banks in the months ahead in order to maintain the lower interests.

Private banks were skeptical about the possibilities of selling their shares that are above the 20-percent limit established by the government as the maximum percentage of a financial institution's capital to be held by a single person or entity.

The government has announced in its Decree No 3227 that by 1 January 1988, no individual or corporation, with the exception of the government, will be permitted to own more than 20 percent of the shares of any particular financial institution.

Pedro Javier Soto Sierra, ANIF president, said that the main problem he anticipates in this respect is that there are not enough buyers at a time when the unstable stock market is going through a period of depression. Regarding the number of shares that will have to be placed in the market, Soto Sierra said that before deciding to sell stock, one must first make sure that there are buyers. Who will buy these shares? This is a question that remains unanswered at present, he said.

President Belisario Betancur personally notified private banks of his government's decisions aimed at lowering interest rates and democratizing financial institutions. In exercising his authority as president -- which should be respected, because otherwise complementary measures will be issued to correct the situation -- the president outlined what he referred to as a reorganization of the economy's financial sector. He met with private bankers at the Narino Palace and asked them to make a commitment to him in order to prevent further distortions in this sector. In expressing his desire for private banks to reduce their interest rates by at least 3 percent, Betancur said high interest rates are due to fears of inflation that in turn result in an inflationary tendency that benefits no one. Therefore, he added, the reductions proposed by the government are not based on the naive belief that, through simple administrative actions, the government can determine interest rates. The proposed measures do, however, reflect the government's conviction that minimum and maximum interest rates are not only determined by economic factors but also by administrative factors that the government can modify and by financial management factors [words indistinct] freely, the president said. Later, the president had Hugo Palacios Mejia, manager of the Banco de la Republica, read the legislative decree ordering the democratization of banks. There were no positive or negative reactions from bankers on this subject since they feel that the results will be seen in months ahead.

The government decree states that individuals or corporations may own a maximum of 20 percent of the total stock of a financial institution, be it directly or indirectly. A period of 5 years, beginning on 1 January 1983, has been established for compliance with this regulation. During this period, those who own over 20 percent of such stock should comply with the gradual democratization program, with reductions taking place at least every year.

President Betancur said that he was confident that private banks will support these regulations with determination and patriotism.

NICARAGUAN ECONOMIC MISSION SEEKS CREDIT

PA181610 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] A high-level economic delegation of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has met for the past 3 days with President Belisario Betancur and officials of the Bank of the Republic and the Foreign Ministry. The Nicaraguan mission, headed by Edmundo Jarquin, minister of the International Fund for National Reconstruction, includes Transportation Minister Carlos Zarruck and (Ernesto Arrupia), economic adviser to the government junta.

The Nicaraguan group was first received by President Betancur on Sunday, when it explained the purpose of the visit. On Monday, the mission met with the director of the export promotion center, Pro-Expo, (Jose Vicente Magallon) and (Antonio Octavio Londono), and with (Hugo Carazo), manager of the Bank of the Republic. On Tuesday, the delegation was received by the under secretary of economic affairs of the Foreign Ministry, (Luis Carlos Villegas), and by the assistant director of international policy of the Bank of the Republic, (Alberto Gaitan).

The director of Pro-Expo, (Jose Vicente Magallon), noted the importance of the visit, which he said represented the normalization and strengthening of Colombian-Nicaraguan commercial relations. He said an agreement was reached to respond to Nicaraguan credit requests to buy 15 shrimp fishing vessels, manufactured by [words indistinct] of Barranquilla, at an estimated cost of $8 million.

The Nicaraguan delegation voiced its intention to obtain 400 vessels, whose hulls would be imported from Japan by the [words indistinct], equipped in the country and sold to private Nicaraguan pharmaceutical, metal working and textile products.

The credit requests, which will be studied at the next Pro-Expo directors meeting, have the backing of the Central Bank of Nicaragua.

Pro-Expo also agreed to send a delegation to Nicaragua in the near future to identify Nicaraguan products which could be of interest to Colombian importers.

TWO KIDNAPPED PERSONS RELEASED BY GUERRILLAS

PA180701 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Cattleman (Javier Ramirez Guzman) from Huila Department was released today, just 1 year after he was kidnapped. He presented himself at the police station in Guadalupe Municipality this morning.

He said he had been held captive by the 19 April Movement, but he did not mention the amount of ransom paid by his relatives. The cattleman was taken prisoner by the guerrillas on 17 November last year near Garzon village, in Huila Department.

(Jose Maria Castano) was released today near Florencia, in Caquesta Department. He had been kidnapped by the People's Liberation Army. His kidnapping, which had not been reported before, occurred in downtown Florencia about the middle of October, according to the authorities. No information as to the economic arrangements, if any, made by his relatives was available.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 85 DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PA181512 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- (Felix Correa Amaya's) representative in Miami is reportedly among those accused by the Attorney General's Office of International Drug Trafficking. As is generally known, (Correa Amaya) is under arrest following a financial scandal that harmed thousands of Colombian citizens. The accusations against him are even worse how that his participation was effected through persons employed by him.

In addition, 85 [number as heard] persons, including 43 from Colombia, 5 from the United States, 10 from Cuba, 9 of unknown nationality, and 9 other without any identification so far, were arrested today and accused of international drug trafficking, in the process of "Operation Swordfish" between the Colombian Government and the U.S. Government.

## UNION SPONSORS BOYCOTT AGAINST U.S. SHIPS

PY182139 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2032 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Peruvian Federation of Maritime Workers has decided to ask Latin American maritime workers to boycott U.S. merchant ships carrying textiles, as a protest against the tariffs Washington imposed on Peruvian textiles.

Luis Negreiros, the federation's secretary general, reported that during a congress held by maritime workers, a decision was made to address similar Latin American organizations in order to coordinate the boycott.

He added that this request reflects the solidarity existing among regional maritime workers' unions. He explained that this measure was part of the struggle in defense of workers and of the local textile industry against any attempts to deepen our foreign dependence and our underdevelopment.

In turn, businessmen said last night that skyrocketing countervailing duties and tariffs the United States imposed on Peruvian textiles will only mean the end of the Peruvian textile industry. Industrial society spokesman Alfredo Ferrando voiced his surprise at the 34.338 and 42.148-percent duties imposed 2 days ago on Peruvian textiles sold on the U.S. market. The only objective of such high duties is to prevent Peruvian textiles from entering the U.S. market under the pretext that they are subsidized, he added.

Some 13,000 workers are employed by the local textile industry. Peruvian yearly textile exports to the United States amount to approximately $80 million.

## $40 MILLION TRADE CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH PRC

PY181446 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Nov 82 p A 12

[Text] Trade relations between Peru and the PRC have been strengthened due to the recent visit made to the PRC by Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa.

Proof of this are the recent contracts for $40 million signed in Beijing by the Peruvian State Mineral Marketing Company [Minpeco] and the Southern Peru Copper Corporation with the PRC marketing and importing company Minmetals. This contract will be implemented in 1983.

The total amount of these contracts can be expanded to $60 million, according to high-ranking executive officials of Minpeco, an organization which is celebrating the eighth anniversary of its founding.

These officials added that Peruvian sales of metals and minerals to the PRC have been increasing every year and the other products to be exported by 1983 are fine zinc, blister copper, fine lead, and zinc and copper concentrates.

Since its inception, Minpeco has been engaged in an aggressive campaign to sell Peruvian mining products to world markets. It has been reported that exports have been increasing yearly, although prices have gone down during the past few years due to the crisis in international prices which has affected Peru's market as well.

The highest point reached by Minpeco was in 1980, when it reached a total FOB value in exports of $1,818,000,000. Despite the breakdown of the monopoly of marketing minerals, when the new Peruvian Constitution was implemented, mineral products in general were sold through Minpeco, reaching 93 percent of the overall sales of the Peruvian mineral production.

Finally, the representatives of this company stated that it is now engaged in improving its services and in expanding its relations and its market for the good of mineral producers.

TERRORIST ACTIONS REPORTED IN SOUTHERN PERU

Andean Town Occupied

PY181225 Paris AFP in Spanish 0241 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned here today that approximately 50 armed terrorists last night occupied a small Andean town in Ayacucho Department. After looting the stores they destroyed public offices. The attackers, presumably members of the Shining Path group, were hooded and occupied the town of Pacaecasu, 20 km from the departmental capital of Ayacucho. They rounded up the state employees in the main square and forced them to shout hurrahs to the armed struggle, threatening them with their light machineguns.

Dynamite Attacks

PY171421 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 14 Nov (AFP) -- It was learned here today that there was a powerful dynamite explosion last night near the Arequipa tourist hotel, located 1,000 km south of Lima, where the annual executives conference (Cade-82) is being held. It was also learned that a bridge on the Huangascar River in Huangascar was blown up, isolating 16 communities.

The dynamite attack caused a brief power failure because a substation was affected by the explosion. Although the explosion did not cause any injuries, it did cause alarm among the numerous conference participants, a conference which will be closed today by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde who left this morning for Arequipa, the second largest city in the country.

Moreover, in Huangascar in the province of Yauyos [as received], located southeast of Lima, a group of alleged terrorists blew up the Palo Paico Bridge on the Huangascar River thus isolating some 16 communities in the area since the bridge provides the main access to the coast.

Blackouts in 3 Cities

PY161846 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Terrorist attacks caused blackouts at different hours in several Lima districts and in the cities of Huancayo and Ayacucho. In Ayaucho the blackout caused confusion among the people as did (?four dynamite explosions). Moreover, a woman died of a bullet wound in the abdomen while another was killed by a gun shot.

In Huancayo and Lima the blackout was registered at 2200. It affected the [words indistinct] beaches and 11 more districts.

NICARAGUA'S HUMBERTO ORTEGA TO VISIT 20 NOV

FL182319 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2259 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico City this afternoon confirmed that Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra will arrive here for a visit next Saturday, 20 November. The embassy indicated that the Nicaraguan minister will pay an official 48-hour visit. It was also learned that Ortega Saavedra had been invited by President Jose Lopez Portillo to the 20 November sports parade in commemoration of the 72d Mexican revolution anniversary, which is held annually at Constitution Square in this capital.

100 GUATEMALANS REPORTEDLY ENTER DAILY

PA101714 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 4 Nov 82 pp 8, 66

[By Edgar Octavio Giron Castillo]

[Text] Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico (via Rutas Lima) -- Maria Elena Tello has told the Coordination Board of the Mexican Committee of Solidarity with the Guatemalan People that an average of 100 Guatemalans enter Mexican territory daily through the Lacandon jungle area in Chiapas State. This has also been reported by the daily NUMERO UNO, of Tuxtla Gutierrez, the capital of Chiapas State.

According to Maria Elena Tello and the solidarity committee, the number of Guatemalans entering Mexican territory has increased since 25 October. The refugees are from towns near the Chiaras State jungle region.

Maria Elena Tello told the Chiapas news media that an average of 100 Guatemalans are entering the Lacandon jungle area at Ixcan. She confirmed that the Guatemalan refugees in Rancho Teja have been expelled by immigration department elements headed by Cesar Marcos Morales, the Ciudad Cuauhtemoc immigrations department delegate.

Maria Elena Tello said that the Guatemalan refugees were "thrown out" because they refused to accept the new immigration certificate that gives them the status of farm workers. The refugees, says Tello, chose not to accept this certificate to avoid conflicts with Mexican peasants, since they will be in Mexican territory only temporarily.

Tello, a spokeswoman for the committee of solidarity, said that the Rancho Teja refugees have sent a letter to President Jose Lopez Portillo asking that they be recognized as refugees.

GOVERNMENT TO GRANT LEGAL STATUS TO REFUGEES

PA190334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] According to the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the Mexican Government is about to grant legal refugee status to the Guatemalan peasants and Indians who have sought refuge in Mexico after they fled from the genocide in Guatemala. UNO MAS UNO has published the statement of Poul Hartlings, of the UN High Commission for Refugees, to the effect that Mexican President-elect Miguel de la Madrid is seriously concerned over the Guatemalan refugees' situation.

According to official information, at least 40,000 Guatemalan peasants and Indians have sought refuge in Mexico in recent months in order to escape the repression unleashed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt's military regime.

## IMMIGRATION OFFICE INTENSIFIES BORDER VIGILANCE

PA161842 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 1

[By Jorge Mombeliard]

[Text] The General Directorate of Immigration and Naturalization of the Government and Justice Ministry has increased its vigilance at the country's various border posts in an effort to prevent the excessive entrance of hundreds of illegal aliens.

Maj, Ret, Pacifico Saavedra, director of the Immigration Directorate, reported this yesterday and expressed deep concern about the influx of illegal aliens into the national territory.

The immigration director told CRITICA that vigilance has been intensified at the border posts of Bocas del Toro and Chiriqui through which hundreds of foreigners illegally enter the country, thus worsening the economic situation and unemployment.

Saavedra added that the illegal aliens mainly come from Central America. He did not specify any country in particular, but indicated that the immigration office will enforce the law to the best of its ability.

## MATUTINO ON CANDIDATES FOR TOP PRD POSTS

PA180333 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Nov 82 pp 1A, 8A

[Excerpts] Rigoberto Paredes, present director general of the General Directorate for Community Development, Digedecom, appears to be a candidate to occupy the post of secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, in view of Ernesto Perez Balladares' resignation last week. Other names have been mentioned to occupy important posts in the party in an attempt to reinforce the PRD leadership. Among these are Ovidio Diaz as vice president and Alfredo Oranges as first assitant secretary general. Harley James Mitchell is being considered for the post of second assistant secretary general, Manuel Balbino Moreno for finance secretary and Lt Col, ret, Manuel J. Arauz as PRD coordinator.

## COLUMNIST DECRIES 'COMMUNIST INFILTRATION'

PA141412 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Nov 82 p 12-C

[From the "Hot Seat" page by Alberto Vergara, Leroy K. Hubbard and Nino Macias: "Our Opinion" column: "Stop the Communist Infiltration in Panama"]

[Text] If you feel uncomfortable reading this headline, I feel story for you, because you are also affected by that malignant virus. It is high time that every Panamanian decided what he wants for this country, from the National Guard high command down to the presidency, the ministries, the schools, businesses and homes.

We must define ourselves once and for all, since the matter gets more serious by the day. I was discussing today's subject when I commented to my partner and I noticed that one of our own, who enjoys our confidence and consideration, looked at me with daggers in his eyes. I then remembered that two members of my family have gone to Russia and consider themselves even more communist than the one who died recently. Try to remember if something similar is happening in your own household or business.

It may seem foolish, but psychologically, we are pushing ourselves into a corner since every time we dot the I's and cross the T's, we are assailed by a series of catch-phrases like: "witch hunters," antiprogressives," as FEP [Federation of Panamanian Students] leader Didimo Escobar labeled us once; retrogressive, proimperialistic, bourgeois and any other adjective they thought might scare us. And they are succeeding: everyday I hear commentators (myself included) and the general public hedging by saying something like: "Well, I am no witch hunter, but...."

What do we prefer, to be hunters or to be hunted? What are we waiting for to stop the communist infiltration in the high government echelons? What other code are we waiting for them to tangle up? Why don't we demand that General Paredes and President de la Espriella force them to let Panamanians who believe in this system have their salaries and instead invite them to earn a living by really working, but without milking the state? In conclusion, we propose that anybody who wants to be a communist should be communist, but not at the expense of our taxes. Let them forsake their private businesses if they dare question us because we choose to practice the basic principle of survival. Such attitudes are also unfair at home. We know many stepsons who hate their stepfathers, uncles and even their own fathers, whom they consider bourgeois, yet they don't earn a living and depend on their relatives. That is enough. We should not let them question us under our own roofs, because if communism is better, the number of places where they can enjoy it -- Cuba, Nicaragua, Russia, Grenada, etc -- grows every day.

LA PRENSA SEES INCONSISTENCIES IN LEADERSHIP

PA170523 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Nov 82 p 8-C

["In a Few Words" column; passages in uppercase denote boldface as published]

[Excerpts] Two and One

[Two heads think better than one, says the adage. It all depends. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't. It depends on the two heads. Two empty heads do not think better than a full one; and much less if each head is autonomous and operates independently from the other, without ever reaching agreement -- two heads, with their respective mouths, engaged in constant discussion and in competition to secure command of a single body they are bound to share.

One and Two

The process has become two-headed. One of the two heads is constantly contradicting the other. Ricardo what's-his-name went to Mexico without walls and with stops (play on words with name of Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander-in-chief of National Guard, and Spanish word "paradas"] in Managua and El Salvador. He was accompanied (or being watched) by Noriega and Diaz Herrera, members of the General Staff, who actively participated in all the talks and signed the agreements. On their return, what's-his-name said that Panama was offcially assuming the role of peacemaker in Central America. Paredes contradicted him 72 hours later.

Paredes said that Panama had to solve its own problems and avoid sticking its nose into other people's business, thus leaving not only the president, but his two colleagues on the General Staff in an awkward position. Similarly, De La Espriella said that there would not be a sugar harvest this year at Felipillo [sugarmill]. Paredes went to Felipillo posthaste and said there would be a harvest.

Two Heads Think Better Than One, Depending....

CONSCIENCE

During an interview with Migdalia Fuentes, Garcia Marquez said that Torrijos gave us Panamanians a national conscience we had never had. Thank you very much.

However, the two heads recently came to terms and told Panamanians through their respective mouths that there is a possibility, provided for in the Torrijos-Carter treaties, that the United States could occupy our country. I remember that during the public debate on the treaties, the independent lawyers clearly explained the sinister implications of several of the articles in regard to our sovereignty and independence.

The gentlemen of the process claimed that they had not only the truth, but a monopoly on patriotism and, in passing, heaped tons of mud and manure on previous government leaders, accusing them of having lacked firmness in defending the nation's honor. You can see how the superpatriots actually legalized the U.S. military presence on our soil in perpetuity. Let this attitude be compared with that of Manuel Amador Guerrero, who said in a letter to Eusebio A. Morales on 14 August 1904: "I think that, despite everything, we must not agree to anything. Let them sacrifice us, but not with our consent."

COMMUNIQUE

Did you read the extremely funny communique issued by the Fifth Military Zone (Chiriqui), which was published by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA on its front page yesterday? Didn't you find it very, very funny, particularly the last paragraph, which says: "It also recommends that the community abstain from making any comment that might create doubt about the National Guard's unity, as this institution is the loyal guarantor of the Panamanian nation's democratic and sovereign principles." One of the principles bans people from engaging in the amusing sport of spreading rumors. This is the first warning. The next one will be in the following terms: "The community is instructed to abstain from casting doubts on the monolithic unity of the armed institution. All subversive comments are absolutely prohibited. In addition, we recommend that the community stop thinking about the matter because thoughts generate comments. Each male comment may find itself a female comment and produce a dozen baby comments. And finally, rumors, after going round and round, become fulfilled prophecies. And we may fall when we least expect it."

COLUMNIST SAYS GOVERNMENT'S ENEMIES TWIST FACTS

PA180725 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 pp 8A, 10A

[From the Joaquin Beleno column: "Twisted Truths"]

[Text] One of the most efficient tactics to make the people fight is to twist the truth and present the facts in such a way that they are misconstrued.

This is the case of the government's enemies, who are saying that Ricardo de la Espriella acted as "mediator" in the Nicaraguan-Honduran conflict, and that Ruben Dario Paredes disagreed.

As an example of a mediator we have the United States' role in the Camp David agreements. As president of that country, Carter became the balance-wheel between the two countries so that they could reach an agreement on the Arab-Israeli crisis.

Ricardo de la Espriella has not acted as a "mediator" at any time. He has expressed quite clearly, in the name of the Panamanian people's interests, that the Panamanians desire the Nicaraguans and Hondurans start a dialogue. Ricardo de la Espriella has acted as goodwill messenger who agrees with Venezuela and Mexico on the need to create a climate of peace in Central America and the Caribbean.

Is this being a "mediator"?

It is an act of bad faith to twist the sincere and straightforward attitude of a leader as Dulcidio Gonzalez did when he twisted and disparaged the patriotic intentions of the president's trip. It is the same old tactic used when Omar Torrijos left the country in search of world support and understanding.

After each trip they spoke about orgies and the shame that all the Panamanians must feel for the behavior of "an ignorant such as Omar Torrijos, who did not even know how to speak." Those who spread these false stories against Omar, his staff, the friends who accompanied him and the other people who worked in the government, by branding them as communists, lackeys of the military corps, etc. etc., are the same ones who today kindle the fire to destroy all the good and positive things that have been achieved during these past 10 years. They will be the same ones who, at the slightest opportunity, will tarnish General Paredes' work at the Agricultural and Livestock Development Ministry, if the occasion arises.

Please, gentlemen, more respect. Some years ago the 25 members who wrote the 1972 constitution were told they would be hung with the military officers in Santa Ana Park. Today we see how the Panamanian workers come forth in a significant demonstration to defend the same 1972 constitution and to prevent any reforms.

I believe that high government officials should not be carried away by the twisted truths of the opposition, who disguised as friends of the National Guard, are destroying everything that Omar Torrijos said.

MOLIRENA ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF CORRUPTION

PA170342 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Nov 82 p 6A

[Text] The government was harshly criticized for its widespread corruption, for the unemployment in the country and for the lack of solutions to the nation's problems during a meeting held in Penonome to install the national leadership of the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, Molirena.

The participants analyzed the country's political situation. Almost 1,000 delegates from all the regions in the republic attended. Molirena reiterates its rejection of a possible official military candidacy by General Paredes.

Molirena Vice President Abraham Pretto noted that "the present National Guard commander made the most important political decisions jointly with Torrijos and the General Staff. He was also involved in the adoption of the foreign policy during the dictatorship, and later on he participated in the various governments that were hand picked under the protection of the National Guard."

Regarding the constitutional reforms, Pretto said: "We support and truly hope that the constitutional reforms become a reflection of the will of all the country's sectors, and that an impartial commission of independent jurists specialized in constitutional matters will be chosen so that with the consent of the parties already formed and those that are being formed the constitutional amendments can be drafted without restrictions or limitations. We feel that since there is no unanimous opinion on the articles to be amended, projects should be presented with reports on majority and minority votes received so that they can be submitted under equal conditions to the country for approval in the so-called referendum."

The Molirena meeting was characterized by the great participation of the members and a profound analysis of the problems. Jorge R. Rosas, Alfredo Ramirez, Carlos Lucas Lopez, Edgardo Carles, Gilberto Arias, Guillermo Quijano, Olmenares Quijano, Cesar Arrocha and other delegates also spoke at the event.

## COMUNBANA MAY REPLACE MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES

PA172321 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] The Multinational Banana Marketing Corporation, Comunbana, may replace the multinational fruit companies if they decide to abandon their operations in the area's countries, said Executive Director Carlos Zeron.

He said that the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, UPEB, and Comunbana were created to cooperate with countries that, for any reason, have problems with the production or marketing of bananas. Recently, transnational companies have been threatening to withdraw from countries in the area, especially Honduras, Panama and Colombia. This was strongly criticized by Zeron during a tour he made through UPEB member countries.

The fruit companies closed their operations in Nicaragua, and experts say this was for political reasons, because of the communist ideology assumed by the Sandinists. Questioned on this subject, Zeron said the following:

[Begin recording] [Zeron] It would be difficult for me to answer that, because I am not fully aware of what the real reason was. The fruit companies claim they have economic problems, and this is the only information we have on the subject.

[Question] There are different stories concerning these economic problems. The companies say they are experiencing losses, while other economic reports say the Castle and Cooke Company has gained profits in excess of $11 million in the past 9 months. Is there a contradiction in this, Doctor Zeron?

[Answer] To tell you the truth, the company really did report losses during their first quarter of operations. However, the international market prices are lower during the first quarter. It would be difficult right now to give an exact figure on their financial situation, even though we do have information that they will not report a profit for last year; however, they will not report a loss, either.

[Question] Even though these transnational companies used to pay the workers' salaries, production costs and other expenses, could the banana-producing countries expect that Comunbana would take over the cost of operations, marketing and everything else concerning their produce?

[Answer] Definitely, yes. The UPEB's main goal when it created Comunbana was to be able to take over the marketing operations in these countries at any time. As I said before, this will be one of the topics discussed during the next conference of ministers, because it needs the countries' political support. [end recording]

## COSTA RICA

## SALVADORAN PRTC LINKED TO KIDNAP ATTEMPT

PA181405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The unsuccessful attempt to kidnap Japanese businessman Tetsui Kosuga on 9 November in this capital has allowed the authorities to obtain detailed information on Central American terrorism and to note that it exhibits clear South American influences.

Police spokesmen told ACAN-EFE that the identification systems, communications codes, technical organization and other details are very much like those used by the Tupamaros, Montoneros and other subversive groups in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

Members of the command that took part in the failed operation against Kosuga have revealed to the police and the arraigning judges that they were trained in unknown [as received] places and underwent "psychological conditioning" as well as adequate physical training to accomplish their missions.

Police sources said those involved in the attempt to kidnap Kosuga, the attack against the police 1 and 1/2 years ago and other terrorist acts in the last few months respond to the same type of organization, which is composed of a general command that remains anonymous and rank and file cells that blindly obey instructions they receive from anonymous sources when carrying out their operations.

The authorities said that 80 percent of the cell members and their logistical support come from abroad.

Some diplomats have been found to be involved in Central American terrorism. The Costa Rican Government has expelled three Nicaraguan diplomats who were implicated in the bombing of the local offices of the Honduran "Sahsa" airline and a Salvadoran who was described by the courts as the mastermind of an attempted dynamite attack against Luis Medina, an anti-Castroite Cuban, in the Atlantic port of Limon. The most significant case was that of Salvadoran Ernesto Avila, who held a ranking post in his country's embassy and was involved in other terrorist acts against Salvadoran citizens and foreigners in El Salvador.

Three Salvadorans fell into police hands as a result of the attempt to kidnap Kosuga. One was killed, another was wounded, and two others fled and are still at large in a mountainous area south of San Jose.

One of those arrested in this incident in Sofia Lopez, who revealed to the arraigning judge that she is also known as "Dalia Escobar Alas" and that she was born in San Salvador on 17 February 1962. According to her, she was in transit through Costa Rica when the attack against the Japanese occurred.

Carlos Alberto Marroquin also has a nom de guerre, "Antonio." He was born in San Salvador, like Sofia, but on 20 April 1950. He said he is a painter and served as a courier between Salvador and Costa Rica, carrying information and money. He claims that he knows "nobody," because his contacts were anonymous and he was even blindfolded when he was taken to meetings.

The third prisoner, Jose Santos Martinez Calles, 24, who was wounded by gunfire during one of the clashes with the police, has not been questioned by the judges and has been hospitalized since 9 November.

One of the few things the kidnappers have revealed is that they belong to the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), and that they tried to kidnap Kosuga, manger of the "Mitsubishi Electric Company" to demand a heavy ransom to finance the guerrillas in their country.

After obtaining testimony from the terrorists, some authorities said that the PRTC is bankrupt and that attempts will be made in the next few days to carry out other kidnappings, especially of wealthy Salvadorans who have fled their country with large sums of money.

In another development, the FMLN of El Salvador, through its representatives in this capital, condemned the attack on the Japanese and denied having any links with it, noting that this type of operation is not part of its strategy and reiterating respect for Costa Rica.

Kosuga was transferred yesterday to "Hermann Hospital" in Houston, Texas, where he will continue his recovery and begin receiving physical therapy.

ARGENTINA APPROVES CREDIT FOR POLICE EQUIPMENT

PA162107 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1817 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rica's Ambassador to Argentina Roberto Morales reported to the public security authorities that the Argentine Central Bank has approved a line of credit to be used for the purchase of equipment for the police department. According to Johnny Campos, deputy minister of public security, the government wil use the 3 million [currency not specified] borrowed from Argentina to buy 200 patrol vehicles and shotguns that the police will use to combat riots.

Campos hopes to receive this equipment during the first months of 1983 if the Legislative Assembly ratifies the transactions before the end of the year. The deputy minister added that this means that during the end of year festivities the police will have to protect the country with the current equipment and with the aid of a few vehicles that the police will borrow from state institutions that close during the last week of the year. The police will also be helped in the maintenance of national security by a group of volunteers who are being trained to help the police in times of difficulty.

## EL SALVADOR

GARCIA DENIES HONDURAN TROOPS CROSSED BORDER

PA181232 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0944 GMT 18 Nov 82

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran defense minister has denied guerrilla reports that Honduran troops are collaborating with the Salvadoran Army in massive antiguerrilla campaign.

Jose Guillermo Garcia told LATIN-REUTER that the Honduran troops at no time have crossed the border into El Salvador. He recognized, however, that Honduras has posted reinforcement troops near the international border, but that the measure was ordered exclusively to prevent Salvadoran guerrilla violence from spreading into Honduras.

General Garcia's comment came in the wake of new reports by guerrillas that the Honduran soldier were in El Salvador aiding 7,000 Salvadoran Army troops engaged in an offensive launched this week to retake 10 townships of northern El Salvador occupied by the insurgents.

OPPOSITION LEADER CLAIMS DIALOGUE NECESSARY

PA172311 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0332 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Quito, 16 Nov (EFE) -- The opposition in El Salvador "is not asking the government to surrender, nor is it willing to surrender; the opposition wants a dialogue without set conditions, with dignity and without submission by any of the parties" Guillermo Manuel Ungo said today in Quito.

The main leader of the Salvadoran opposition, representing the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, told EFE that the need for a dialogue to put an end to the war and to seek "points of convergence" among the various political, social and economic forces of El Salvador is "more obvious every day."

Ungo, who is attending the Latin American Association for Human Rights, ALDHU, meeting, also criticized the Salvadoran Government for "refusing" to hold a dialogue the validity of which would be guaranteed by "qualified witnesses, or by national or foreign intermediaries." According to Ungo, the government's idea that "negotiations cannot be carried out with the subversives is the same argument that for the past 50 years has been used to prevent peaceful and democratic solutions, and which instead has unleashed violence in El Salvador."

Ungo said that U.S. aid to the Salvadoran Government "is increasing in geometric proportions," to the point where "we all know that the opposition is obtaining most of its military equipment from the U.S. arms" it is capturing from the Salvadoran Army.

Speaking of the Central American crisis, Ungo said that the region is witnessing a war between premises: On one hand the need to solve democratic problems based on "Strictly local conditions" in each country, and on the other the "internationalization" of conflicts. Ungo said the internationalization of the conflict is "a militarized resurrection of the Monroe doctrine and a real menace" that respond to the interests of the U.S. Government.

Finally, Ungo urged Latin America "to assume a more consistent attitude" toward a solution of its crisis through negotiation and dialogue, in order to obstruct the way to interventionism.

DE LA ESPRIELLA LEAVES BRIEF VISIT UNEXPLAINED

PA190317 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 11 Nov 82 pp 2, 17

[Text] Upon arriving at Ilopango Military Airport yesterday, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella gave local reporters no statement or explanation regarding his unexpected visit to our country.

When asked if he was here as an envoy of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and to offer Panama as the site for the negotiations between the Salvadoran Government and the extremists, De la Espriella replied: "I am only here to talk to President Magana, to take advantage of our stopover here." When asked what would he talk about, he sharply answered: "After we talk I can let you know."

The Panamanian president was received in the honor room of Ilopango airport by President Alvaro Magana, the three vice presidents, Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and the Panamanian ambassador to El Salvador. Accompanying President de la Espriella were Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado, as well as Officers Noriega and Diaz, members of the Panamanian National Guard.

How long the Panamanian president will stay in El Salvador was not disclosed. He arrived from Mexico where he held several meetings with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

In Mexico and the United States, the Panamanian president publicly announced that this country will host the dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and the extremists fighting here in El Salvador.

President Magana has repeatedly said that there is nothing to negotiate with the subversives.

ARMY 'ADVANCES' IN CHALATENANGO DEPARTMENT

PA171610 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- A military source has reported that specialized battalions and Salvadoran Army troops have changed the present fighting scenario in northern Chalatenango Department and have destroyed several guerrilla camps in the advance.

According to the Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa), military patrols that were operating in the Chalatenango combat zone discovered the bodies of 20 uniformed rebels without weapons but with ammunition.

Coprefa also reported that during the past 48 hours, Maj Carlos Armando Aviles, one of the chiefs directing the "cleanup" operation in Chalatenango, was wounded.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces began this antiguerrilla operation last week with more than 2,000 soldiers participating, in order to dislodge the rebels, who remain in several towns of this department located some 75 km from the capital.

REBELS DYNAMITE BRIDGE, INTERRUPT TRAFFIC

PA190035 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1826 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Our newscenter has confirmed that this morning subversive sappers dynamited (Chahuantique) bridge, which unites Puerto El Triunfo and Jiquilisco, 85 km southeast of San Salvador. The explosion was heard in both places at about 0100 today. The authorities have confirmed that the bridge has been dynamited, interrupting traffic to Puerto El Triunfo, in Usulutan Department.

ADVANCE OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPORTEDLY HALTED

PA182010 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] FMLN forces have inflicted 95 casualties on the Salvadoran Army in the past 72 hours during clashes in Chalatenango, Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments.

Radio Venceremos, official mouthpiece of the rebels, has reported that the genocidal Salvadoran regime received 30 dead and 65 wounded. Radio Venceremos also reported that 3 guerrilla died and 15 more were wounded during the same period.

The radio station said the government's effort to dislodge the guerrillas from their strongholds has failed and that the soldiers' advance in Chalatenango and Morazan has been stopped.

Radio Venceremos said that yesterday the FMLN delivered 52 army elements to Red Cross representatives in Morazan Department. These soldiers had been seized by the rebel forces during the latest actions.

One-third of the eastern region of El Salvador remains without power as a result of sabotage carried out by guerrillas against power towers.

Radio Venceremos has broadcast an FMLN communique demanding the immediate withdrawal of Honduran troops from Salvadoran territory.

The document says that Col Humberto Regalado and Commanders (Leonel Riera), Rodolfo Bonilla, Luis Alonso Cardona, Roman Tavora and Rigoberto Regalado, members of the Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces, are at the head of counterinsurgency operations of the Honduran Army's special tactical battalion that is in El Salvador.

Meanwhile, British television has broadcast a report on the crimes that the Salvadoran Army commits against the civilian population of this Central American country. The reportage shows the bodies of many civilians who were murdered, as well as many children who had sought refuge in a church after paramilitary bands and Salvadoran Army soldiers killed their parents in cold blood. The report also includes scenes of the armed struggle. The film makes evident the development of the guerrilla forces of the FMLN.

Other reports note that a Salvadoran human rights commission delegation revealed in Stockholm that the regime is using acid to torture political prisoners. According to this charge, this substance has also been used against the civilian population. The report refers to the case of approximately 300 persons who died in June when army planes dropped chemical substances over extensive Salvadoran rural areas.

## GUATEMALA

### FOREIGN MINISTER ON UPCOMING REAGAN TOUR

PA190135 Guatemala City PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Nov 82 pp 2, 100

[Text] President Reagan's brief visit to Costa Rica is not an appropriate time for the presidents of the area to hold a summit meeting, Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola told journalists yesterday. He added that as of yesterday President Rios Montt had received no official invitation to be in San Jose on 4 December when President Reagan arrives.

President Reagan's visit will only last a few hours. It is part of a trip to Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica.

President Luis Alberto Monge and President Reagan will only meet for a few hours. Therefore, there is not enough time to hold a summit meeting with the presidents of area nations.

Castillo Arriola also told journalists that during Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez' recent visit to Guatemala, they discussed the possibility of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers. The foreign ministers would discuss the importance of a presidents' meeting to analyze the problems of the area, for example, and the reactivation of the Central American Common Market according to a political plan that could make it effective.

## HONDURAS

### PRESIDENT, MILITARY DISCUSS PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

PA190344 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Nov 82

[(Marco Mova) report]

[Text] Several high-ranking officers of the Honduran Armed Forces met with the president of the republic at the government house this afternoon. Although the meeting's agenda has not been disclosed, the constitutional amendments that the army submitted to Congress recently are said to have been among the subjects discussed.

Suazo Cordova has reportedly asked the military officers to provide better grounds for the presidency of the republic to be able to support the requested constitutional amendments in their entirety. A strategy will also be prepared to get several National Party of Honduras deputies to support the motion.

The national Constitution cannot be amended by mere majority. The favorable vote of 2/3 of the deputies will thus be needed to approve the amendments proposed. Many deputies, especially those in the opposition parties, have already announced their opposition to these amendments.

COMMENTATOR REJECTS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

PA181635 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Station commentary by (Rodrigo Wong Arevalo)]

[Text] It goes without saying that the draft of constitutional reforms presented to Congress by the armed forces through the defense secretary has caused a great commotion. This is so because the Honduran correspondent of the U.S. news agency UPI has described the request for reform as the first military challenge to the constitutional government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

The government, through the Information Office of the Secretariat of the Presidency, has replied to the Honduran newsman who is the UPI correspondent. It indicated that his assertion that the request for constitutional reform is a challenge to the institutional order by the military is a rash statement.

Young and old lawyers have hurried to come out in defense of reform, saying that those reforms are just in form and not in substance, and that since they do not violate or change the Constitution, there is no reason for alarm.

However, not everyone favorably views this request for constitutional reform. Several deputies have said in Congress that these reforms are inappropriate when the poor Constitution is not even a year old and there are already attempts to reform it. We also view it as incorrect to prematurely plan to introduce changes into the Constitution, using the argument of matters of form. The truth is that all changes have an objective. Changes are not made just to change the outer clothing while the body remains the same -- at least, that is not acceptable, even with the most down-to-earth logic.

Many people see this initiative to reform the country's constitution as a sign that the military wants to be free of subordination to civilians. Although the government and some ex officio defenders have denied this, we believe that there is a lot of truth in the concerns expressed by some people who say that the military's subordination to civilians -- even if just in theory -- is on the verge of disappearing if those reforms are approved by the Honduran Congress. Let us see why this is so.

It is established in the Constitution that the president is in command of the armed forces as commander in chief. Legally, the commander is the highest rank, without any other individual being over him. Since the president is the first citizen of the nation he has the high privilege of being the commander in chief of the army. Even though he does not have direct command over the armed forces, in theory, through the chief of the armed forces, the president issues his orders to the military institution. Moreover, the rank of supreme chief is not recognized in military law as being higher than the post of commander. The pompous title of supreme chief and any other that is invented are just illusory posts.

In case you do not know, the military has laws. It has a legal structure which governs its activity. The high-sounding post of supreme chief is not found in any military law. The post of commander in chief does exist as the highest position, and so far it has been held by the country's constitutional president, except in de facto regimes where the chief of state has held three posts at the same time. He was chief of state, chief of the armed forces and commander in chief of the armed forces. Once back to the constitutional system, the president is the commander in chief of the armed forces. However, under the reform sought by the military institution, the chief of the armed forces will become the commander in chief while the country's president will be given the honorary post of supreme chief, which is nothing more than an illusory post thought up, we suppose, as a consolation prize.

This legally means that the chief of the armed forces will have absolute command of the army. He will be the sole commander in chief. Therefore, in accordance with the military laws, the chief of the armed forces and the commander in chief will be the same individual. If these reforms are approved, the president will end up with a high-ranking honorary and illusory post because legally, once the army is subordinated to its commander in chief, it will not need to obey any other position no matter how honorary. It is not a matter of semantics or words as some have said and believe. These are specific facts which show the reasons for the reform. Honest legislators have the duty to correctly interpret this, because perhaps for the time being the reforms might not be felt, but in the future there might be someone who will decide the exact meaning of these reforms with a strong hand.

Other things can be said about these reforms. For the time being, we think that the essential thing is that one understands that the military will not be subordinate to the civilians if the president, through these reforms, yields his legal position of commander in chief of the Honduran Army and is left with a high-sounding post which is just an illusory position.

## NICARAGUA

### ORTEGA GRANTS INTERVIEW UPON RETURN FROM MOSCOW

PA181731 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1549 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, arrived in the country a few minutes ago. Commander Ortega headed the Nicaraguan delegation that attended the funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The following is a direct transmission from Sandino airport with a report by Commander Ortega on the results of the delegation's trip:

[Begin relay] [Ortega] Upon our return from the funeral of Companero Brezhnev we can state that we felt during the funeral the concern prevailing in the world about achieving real detente, a real and true peace, and the posthumous recognition granted to Companero Brezhnev through the presence of numerous delegations from all over the world. Through this gesture, they clearly recognized the serious and responsible efforts Companero Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was promoting to achieve peace.

It was necessary for the Nicaraguan delegation to join not only this worldwide recognition but to clearly express the fondness and gratitude we feel for the Soviet Union and people, the CPSU and particularly for Companero Leonid Brezhnev, who received us in May with utmost revolutionary fraternity and (?hospitality) and who treated us with real solidarity.

By so doing, he gave the world an example of how relations must be between the big, developed countries and powers like the Soviet Union and the small countries like ours.

Therefore, we have returned to Nicaragua after accomplishing a duty, a [word indistinct] of the FSLN National Directorate and of the revolutionary government and Nicaraguan people to make themselves present, in this case through us, Companero Rene Nunez and Companero Miguel D'Escoto at Companero Brezhnev's funeral.

Also, following the funeral, we went to the [word indistinct] of the Kremlin to personally express our condolences to Companero Andropov, the new CPSU general secretary.

[Question] Commander, 6 days after the visit of Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Paz Barnica to Nicaragua, we see that the counterrevolutionary bands continue murdering Nicaraguans. I would like to know to what extent the Nicaraguan authorities regard Paz Barnica's visit as positive and how positive for peace would a visit by his holiness to Central America, and his presence in Nicaragua, be?

[Answer] We explained on a previous occasion that by receiving Paz Barnica in Nicaragua we were showing Nicaragua's desire to engage in dialogue and to discuss problems at the border with the Honduran authorities. As we all know, this activity does not result from the desire of the Honduran Army sectors lending themselves to perpetrating these counterrevolutionary armed actions, but from the will of the present North American administration, which has decided to use the Honduran territory as a base of operations, leaning on Honduran military men who docilely obey orders from the U.S. State Department and CIA. [end relay]

## FPR COORDINATOR STRESSES NEED FOR PARTIES BILL

PA190213 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government junta's reply to the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, communique issued last 23 October may occur in the next days, said FRP Coordinator Gustavo Tablada during an interview for "Extra" newscast.

The FPR presented the proposal to discuss at the State Council four laws intended to perfect the revolution's democratic model. Tablada said that if these debates are authorized, they would immediately renew discussions on the political parties bill. The discussions were cancelled last year due to threats of war against the nation. Tablada said that, in view of these imperialist threats, the revolution will have to strengthen its economic, political and social bases through a system of laws.

The FPR's plan to deepen democracy includes the drafting of an electoral law, a foreign investments law and a news media law. In reference to the parties law, Tablada said that this bill, which was initially presented by the Sandinist front's representatives to the State Council, now includes substantial changes in accordance with the suggestions that the special parliamentary commission received at that time from each of the political parties that existed in the country. Here is what FPR Coordinator Tablada said about the legal provisions of this law:

[Begin recording] Previously, there was no law on political parties. Within the legal framework that prevailed during the previous era, the dictatorial era, there was a bunch of repressive laws under which certain political parties were practically denied the right to function as such. The mere fact that one was an activist of these parties merited, according to the penal code at that time, from 6 months to over 2 years in prison.

A lot of people in Nicaragua, a lot of companeros, suffered in prison due to those repressive laws.

Now then, what is the essential objective of this political parties law? In the first place, it is to define a political party, its usefulness, its duties and its rights as a political organization. The law seeks to define the nature of the parties' ties with society and their position in relation to the revolutionary process we are experiencing. In addition, the law gives a general description of the parties as such -- the nature of their emblems, names, general principles, mottos. This is more or less what the law would specify.

Logically, this is very significant because it is one of the great victories achieved by the Nicaraguan people to freely organize politically-oriented groups, in accordance with their views on the world and their ideological beliefs.

In our country there is a wide variety of organizations with different ideologies. Once the political parties bill is approved, every party in Nicaragua will have the ability and the right to function as such, authorized by this body of laws that will be discussed and approved in the State Council. [end recording]

COMPLAINT FILED ON ARREST OF LABOR LEADERS

PA160201 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2335 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] San Jose, 15 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Anti-Sandinist spokesmen in this capital charged here today that two labor leaders were arrested on Sunday, 7 November, in Corinto, Nicaragua, by Nicaraguan security forces.

Denis Maltes Lugo, finance secretary of the longshoremen union of Corinto; and Alejandro Armero, the union's social affairs secretary, were arrested at 0400 (local time) by Porfirio Gamboa, chief of state security in that Nicaraguan port, the anti-Sandinists reported.

A week after this took place, the complaint was filed in this capital with the local office of the International Labor Organization (ILO) by exiled labor leader Zacarias Hernandez.

The complaint notes the Nicaraguan officials' violation of the ILO treaties and adds that ranking Labor Ministry officials belong to the Sandinist army, including Benedicto Meneses, deputy labor minister; Rene Cruz, director general of the Labor Ministry; and Francisco Martinez, manager of the port of Corinto.

Alfonso Wechs, ILO director in San Jose, received the documents filed by the anti-Sandinists and promised to process them through the proper channels.

NUNEZ ON PLANS FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

PM181431 Paris L'UNITE in French 12 Nov 82 p 15

[Interview with State Council member Carlos Nunez by Carlos Feyrari-Lopez, during 2-5 November visit to France]

[Text] Calm, serious and assured in his speech, Commander Nunez does not smile, or hardly. This man, who visits the Palais Bourbon [National Assembly] today, pausing reflectively in front of the Dalou bronze depicting Mirabeau at the 23 June 1789 meeting of general staffs, came to Paris to discuss the dangers threatening his country and its young revolution.

"The failure of the peace proposals, the arms race and the Honduran and U.S. preparations for war cause us to fear an imminent attack. This situation is the result of the U.S. strategy in Central America, and the imminent joint maneuvers of the Honduran and U.S. armies could provide the opportunity for a more direct intervention in our territory. These maneuvers will take place in early December along the southern Honduran border...."

L'UNITE: What is the reason for this U.S. ferocity, which the Sandinistas regularly denounce?

Carlos Nunez: The United States does not like our political blueprint because it is a bad example to Central America. Consider Somoza's Nicaragua...our people destitute... the oppression and tyranny suffered for decades, the continuous violation of human rights under the former regime: Think of that.... The United States very readily accepted that situation, which our people endured, and in our country and in our cities we heard no talk of democracy.... Now Somozaism is disappearing, social justice exists and the old economic, social and political structures will be overthrown by the revolution. This is why the United States will not let us work in peace.

L'UNITE: Sometimes people wonder whether the principles of the Sandinista process are being maintained and fear that the democratic promises and undertakings of nonalignment, for instance, could be sacrificed for the sake of the imperatives of national defense...

Carlos Nunez: Of course I am aware of all that. We are at present experiencing a very difficult situation. We have decreed a state of emergency and must defend ourselves, but we are not idle, and any visitor to Nicaragua will see our people's work and the progress achieved. I am not talking about symbolic victories, because at present the vast majority of Nicaraguans are politically involved. I am talking about real involvement in the country's problems -- education, defense, social affairs -- and in our country that is a first.

We are loyal to our commitments and we maintain a stance, which is to seek peace in Central America, to build a mixed and healthy economy in our country and to encourage the broad political participation of all sectors. Do you know of many Central American countries that can -- and do -- say the same?

L'UNITE: In that connection, do you have a precise idea of what kind of democratic institutions Nicaragua might have?

Carlos Nunez: We have no very clear preconceived plan. We reject dogmatism and are not bound by rigid doctrines. We hope to draw on the experience of democratic peoples and nations. We are here precisely to propose to the French parliamentarians that they should help us in our search for an original political model for our country. I cannot tell you what will be the result of the future consultations; they will provide an opportunity for a great debate with all the political, social and economic forces in Nicaragua. We are asking our friends to help us. Our aim is to institutionalize the revolution and we want our people to be able to enjoy a free system with democratic laws.

L'UNITE: Can you tell us whether a timetable exists?

Carlos Nunez: We have already opened dialogue, we are working in the framework of the State Council, and a broad, pluralist commission is going to be set up and will have the task of working on the electoral law.

Thus, democratic institutionalization will take place in 1984 and 1985. If we are to make progress we must watch over our security since we are facing outside aggression, but we are doing so calmly and are going to keep our promises.

## OFFICIAL ANALYZES PRESENT, FUTURE SOVIET AID

PA181505 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 14 Nov 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, the most recent Soviet president, became noted during his tenure for the outstanding support he gave to the people's Sandinist revolution by approving a credit line of over $200 million in less than 3 years.

This was confirmed to EL NUEVO DIARIO by Companero Alvaro Murillo, director of cooperation with socialist countries of the Planning Ministry, who made it clear that this figure does not include donations and nonquantifiable services like the field hospital that began operating in Chinandega a few weeks ago.

Murillo stressed that important economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation agreements were concluded in the wake of the visit Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made to Moscow in May.

### Mission To Leave

As a followup to the agreements, a top-level mission of the revolutionary government headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Bernardo Chamorro will visit the USSR in late November. It will sign commercial contracts for the supply of machinery and equipment for the agriculture, livestock, fishing, mining and forestry sectors from 1983 to 1985.

This assistance package, which includes the supplying of heavy equipment for the Contruction Ministry and other state instruments, comes under a $100-million credit signed for the next 3 years.

To this must be added bilateral economic development projects totalling $50 million to finance the preinvestment stage of a number of projects, such as the installation of a hydroelectric plant, which may well be Copalar or Mojalca, or a variation of these two projects.

The package also includes the construction of a 400-bed hospital in Managua and the creation of two centers for the training of mining and fishing technical cadres, in addition to these other similar centers that will be located in Managua, Leon, Sebaco, the area of the mines and probably Bluefields.

Another preinvestment project involves a study to use the Rio Grande to generate energy. In addition, three additional gold exploration and exploitation projects will be carried out in the La India and Siuna mines.

### Experiments on Cotton

The Soviet assistance includes a feasibility study on the construction of a 200-hectare experimental cotton station, where genetic studies on cotton varieties and analyses on the technology of cotton planting will be made. It should be noted that the Soviet Union is the largest cotton producer in the world and that it has the most advanced technology in this field.

Inter-Sputnik

The support from Brezhnev's government also materialized in the area of communications, when it approved installation of an "Inter-Sputnik" cosmic communications system that will link Nicaragua's communication network with that of the socialist countries.

During the rest of 1982, six Soviet technical delegations are expected to arrive in Nicaragua to discuss all documentation on the projects mentioned.

Shipyard

Murillo also announced that the Soviet Union will install in San Juan del Sur a floating dock and all other infrastructure required to service and repair its fishing boats in the Pacific. The Soviet Union will take charge of the entire construction project, including the hospitals where the technicians will live. They will bring their own food and will pay $200,000 annually to Nicaragua just for using the port. Our source added that Nicaraguan personnel will be trained in these activities, free of charge.

In addition, the USSR has carried out an interesting study on our country's fishing resources in the Atlantic Coast, on which a report will be submitted to the revolutionary government at the end of this year. The ship "Antilla" is conducting similar research in the Pacific Ocean, mainly on shrimp and tuna and their accompanying fauna.

These evaluation studies are vital to the development of the national fishing industry, because countless projects will be derived from them.

Murillo said the most outstanding features of the Soviet assistance are that it is selfless and respects our sovereignty. He noted that they are giving us preferential treatment at this moment and doing everything possible to purchase our export products at the most adequate prices possible.

Interest Rates

He stressed that interest rates are quite low, averaging between 2.5 and 3 percent a year, and that payment terms average 10 or 12 years with grace periods of 12 years.

It should also be noted that President Brezhnev and the Soviet people assumed their attitude of solidarity with Nicaragua when imperialism stepped up its political and economic aggressions against Nicaragua.

No doubt the Nicaraguan people will feel an eternal gratitude towar the late Soviet leader, who not only condemned the U.S. aggressive attitudes and fervently supported the pacifist current throughout the world, but who also came out in favor of increasing the flow of tangible assistance to this country, whose economy was badly battered by the devastating civil war and the decapitalization.

JUNTA EXTENDS OFFICIAL INVITATION TO POPE

PA190123 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Note sent by Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to Pope John Paul II, dated 17 November, released by the Foreign Ministry's General Press and Information Office -- read by announcer]

[Text] Holy Father: In the name of the Government of National Reconstruction, of the Nicaraguan people and in our own names, we are honored to reiterate to Your Holiness the cordial invitation to visit Nicaragua at the end of 1982 or in the early months of 1983.

The Nicaraguan Government is convinced that this visit would be a significant contribution to peace in our homeland. This peace, threatened every day by cunning attacks directed from abroad, is costing the lives of humble peasants and of the young people who defend our sovereignty.

Your Holiness' evident interest in the cause of peace in the world, as repeatedly shown throughout your pontificate, makes this visit not only timely but also necessary. We hope this visit will become a reality along with the benefits that it would bring for our threatened people, who wish only to live in peace in order to reconstruct their future.

In expressing on behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction, the Nicaraguan people and on our own behalf the hope of a favorable decision by Your Holiness, we take advantage of this occasion to reiterate to the Holy Father of the Catholic Church the assurance of our most distinguished consideration, along with our profound respect and affection.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra
Sergio Ramirez Mercado
Rafael Cordova Rivas

VIETNAMESE MEDIA OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA162112 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Companero Ly Van Sau, vice chairman of the Vietnamese radio and television commission and director general of the Voice of Vietnam radio station [latter title as heard], arrived in Nicaragua today. The objective of the visit of the distinguished Vietnamese figure, is to express solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, to support them in their just struggle and to get to know Nicaragua better.

Companero Ly Van Sau said he met Commander Carlos Fonseca, chief of the Sandinist people's revolution, in Cuba when Ly Van Sau was a representative of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam.

During his stay in Nicaragua Companero Ly Van Sau will visit several news media to share his experiences in this field.

ADDITION, CORRECTIONS TO ORTEGA NEWS CONFERENCE

Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 1650 GMT on 18 November rebroadcasts Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra's address to "local and foreign" newsmen at the Defense Ministry in Managua on 17 November, published in the 18 November Latin America DAILY REPORT and entitled "Humberto Ortega Addresses Newsmen 18 November," allowing the following addition and corrections:

On page P 12, insert before first paragraph:

"[Text] First of all we would like to mention the invitation that the government of the fraternal Republic of Mexico headed by President Lopez Portillo has made to our people through their revolutionary government to be present in all the events, especially the main event on Saturday to commemorate the beginning of the Mexican revolution in 1910 when the Mexican people rose up under the leadership of Madero and to commemorate the subsequent struggle in which men like Zapata and Villa participated. As you know, the Mexican struggle led to the promulgation of a revolutionary constitution in 1917. As is known, the Mexican struggle developed and has important achievements such as the nationalization of petroleum in 1938 by Lazaro Cardenas. [Words indistinct] this historic struggle by Mexico we see the Mexican Government's nationalization of banks [words indistinct] and the current attitude of the Mexican Government which maintains a mature and responsible position that represents the Latin American feelings of our progressive governments and peoples. It is an attitude of understanding, of concern for solving the Latin American and Central American problems in a positive and responsible way. We admire these stands of the Mexican people and government. These are factors that determine the relations that our revolution and revolutionary government maintain with the Mexican process and the current Mexican Government. Therefore, for us this invitation to participate in the Mexican people's celebration of their historic struggle [words indistinct] is one more example of the relations of friendship and brotherhood between the Mexican and Nicaraguan people.

"Contrary to the attitudes of deep concern that various Latin American sectors and governments like that of Mexico maintain regarding the current critical situation in Latin America, particularly Central America, and contrary to efforts such as those being promoted by the Nicaraguan Government and various governments and peoples, some groups are taking aggressive, irresponsible, adventurous and warmongering positions, especially some groups of the current administration of President Reagan. They set forth at this time different points and aspects which concern all the governments and forces, such as the Nicaraguan Government, which are interested in finding fair, mature and practical solutions that are not bloody or warmongering to the current situation in the region, to the situation which is practically an undeclared war that the most reactionary sectors of the current U.S. administration and the Central American governments, especially of Honduras, are daily waging against our country.

"On this occasion we want to refer to the remarks of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as reported in an AFP dispatch datelined 18 November in Washington during the current OAS meeting. Part of this dispatch states:

"In this regard (?he) mentioned the recent meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, where several Central American and Caribbean countries along with the United States tried to identify the conditions for peace in the area. In that region, all speak of peace but most of the states are threatened by insurgency and they have called advisers, he said in a clear reference to Nicaragua... [Ortega corrects himself] There are a large number of foreign military advisers in one of those countries, he said in a clear reference to Nicaragua. Shultz clearly supported the conclusions of the San Jose meeting, from which Nicaragua was excluded, by making a call for the limitations of weapons and foreign military advisers in Central America on the basis of reciprocity and strict verification.

"Continuing to refer to Nicaragua, Shultz insisted that democracy must be promoted in Central America because the internal conflicts always tend to go beyond borders and because it is much less probable that in comparison to the regimes that do not need the consent of their peoples, democratic governments will provoke wars. He also pointed out that if a Central American country attacks another, the Rio treaty is there to protect the victim and to reestablish peace. The Rio treaty is the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, which obligates the OAS states to go to the defense of any member that is attacked. This is part of what Mr Shultz said according to this AFP dispatch.

"The dispatch reiterates the intransigent, arrogant and disdainful stand that the U.S. Government has maintained over the past few months regarding the search for mature, practical and positive solutions by our government and others in the area and in the rest of the world. Shultz says here that most of the area's states are under the threat of insurgency. He is trying to confuse international public opinion and the U.S. people by citing the armed insurgence as the cause of the area's current problems, when we know very well that the cause of those problems is injustice, disrespect for human rights, indiscriminate exploitation and the imperial policy implemented by the reactionary governments that the United States has traditionally supported in the area. These factors -- our poor people's terrible social situation -- are threatening the stability that should exist if we are to solve our peoples' problems. Despite what is said here, insurgency is not the cause. Mr Shultz again mentions here an armed aggression, when he talks about invoking the TIAR. It must be remembered that, despite our government's proposals to the U.S. Government itself and calling for dialogue to review the existing problems and find just solutions that will remove the threat of greater bloodshed and destruction in the area, the United States has remained adamant and has destroyed these efforts.

"As an example we can recall two developments: The United States has opposed our government's effort to hold a meeting at the highest level with the U.S. Government, which the Mexican Government -- a friend of Nicaragua, of just causes, of understandings and of responsible solutions to the problems affecting us -- would attend as an observer, as an observer to this dialogue between our revolutionary government and the U.S. Government. The United States, however, has opposed such relations, such a practice which we consider civilized and fair. In the latest note sent to the U.S. Government, a verbal note, we changed the form and acted with flexibility, again suggesting a meeting with the U.S. Government, this time without Mexico's participation as an observer. We did ask, however, that the meeting be held in Mexico. The United States has not even bothered to respond to this mature and flexible stand by our government aimed at holding a dialogue which would make it possible to gradually find solutions to our current problems.

"What have we found instead? We have found an exclusive policy on the part of the United States, such as the forum maneuver, the famous forum held recently in San Jose from which Nicaragua was excluded. Meanwhile, the United States insists on trying to impose a dialogue conditioned by a number of points that violate our self-determination, our sovereignty and our national dignity. The United States has kept trying to postpone attention to the most pressing problems, such as the silent war mounted by armed Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who operate along the border and who are backed by the most reactionary sectors within the Honduran Army and Government. Meanwhile, the United States delays discussion of these issues and seeks to confuse public opinion by claiming that it is interested in a multilateral discussion of the area's problems.

"Regarding Nicaragua and our government's particular case, this does not mean that we are not interested in discussing the multilateral aspects of the region. We believe it is necessary to discuss those problems, but first we must deal with the most urgent problems, the most pressing problems, and after we solve them [words indistinct].

"Because of this U.S. position in rejecting dialogue and closing itself to responsible communication between governments -- communications that should exist -- the United States not only proposes political maneuvers such as the forum, but excludes Nicaragua from these political forums. Not only do they do this, but at the OAS Mr Shultz again raises the threatening subject of armed aggression to seek solutions to the problems in a region that cannot afford such a solution.

"Contrary to the Latin American feeling shared by the majority of the responsible OAS member governments, Mr Shultz is now invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, TIAR, although the TIAR was not invoked to support the Argentine people in their just struggle for the Malvinas. Contrary to the Latin American feeling shared by the majority of the responsible governments meeting at the OAS who wish to discuss the Malvinas matter, the restructuring of the OAS, the restructuring of the TIAR, economic protectionism for the Latin American countries so they may defend themselves from the dramatic economic situation they face, the United States in the person of Mr Shultz invokes the TIAR or threatens with the TIAR in another sense -- in an imperialist and warmongering sense.

"However, we believe remarks such as those by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda cited in a UPI dispatch dated 17 November and I quote:

["Words indistinct] today suggested the legality of the future invocation of the TIAR to try and solve the dramatic situation that is affecting the Central American region. However, the Mexican foreign secretary, during the OAS General Assembly, reiterated his government's hope for a political solution in El Salvador through dialogue with the guerrillas as well as his hopes for talks between Honduras and Nicaragua to prevent an open war.

"Contrary to these warmongering and adventuresome positions of Reagan's most reactionary sectors, there are brave, mature and responsible positions for peace such as Mexico's. There are also other stands. Here we have an AFP dispatch dated 17 November which also reports on the OAS General Assembly. The dispatch states:

"The Central American crisis must be solved without foreign intervention, the Brazilian delegate (Joao Baena Juare) said during the OAS General Assembly. He criticized the protectionist barriers put up by the industrialized countries in the framework of the world economic crisis and reiterated Brazil's request for continental awareness regarding this serious problem. These two Latin American currents, Brazil's and Mexico's, clash directly with the adventuresome positions of the most reactionary sectors of the present U.S. administration.

"We also find that, regarding Argentina, during this OAS meeting we have positions such as the following stated in an UPI dispatch dated 17 November:

"During the General Assembly Argentina has asked for strict observance of nonintervention in Central America and supported the Mexican-Venezuelan initiative to decrease tensions and ensure peace in that strife-torn region.

"Therefore, the desire for peace, for practical and fair solutions to the region's problems, is the genuine desire of the majority of the continent's responsible governments; that is, the governments of continental Latin America. Again it conflicts and clashes with the positions of those who can see no other solutions than solutions of force, warmongers' solutions, because obviously they have lost all political justification for their reactionary positions.

"I must say -- and I assume full responsibility for what I say -- that we have had to increase our efforts to strengthen our weapons supply in an effort to support the revolutionary government and the revolutionary process and because of the attitude taken by the imperialist transnationals and also by the most reactionary sectors of warmongering U.S. Government officials.

"[Words indistinct] it has been said among other things, in order to obtain public support that will permit these groups of warmongers and adventurers to justify their maneuvers, plots, coup attempts and aggressions, that Nicaragua is buying, for example and among other things, MiG planes. They persistently talk about this subject. What is the objective of these groups which are trying to condition the U.S. people, U.S. public oinion, to believe that we are engaged in an arms buildup? Well, basically they are trying to obtain some consensus among political groups and U.S. public opinion, to justify the current campaign, the current aggressive escalade we are facing. According to all the studies and analyses we have made, these aggressions will increase in the next weeks and through the end of this year."

On page P 12, paragraph two, line five should read: "very dangerous. And instead of contributing" clearing indistinct words. On page P 12, paragraph three, from line three, should read: "the United States. Therefore I say that if the warmongering groups manage to impose the warmongering solutions that they are bent on imposing to resolve the strife-torn situation that our region is experiencing, those who would directly suffer would be the Central American peoples." Clearing indistinct words and rewording.

On page P 13, paragraph three, lines two through four should read: "planes we have landing right now and where they are. They can specifically learn what kind of planes they are and what they are not. They are like" clearing indistinct words and rewording.

On page P 13, paragraph four, lines four and five should read: "planes, programs and requirements to acquire technology of that kind." Clearing indistinct words and rewording.

On Page P 14, paragraph one, line three should read: "We hope that if the OAS is eliminated we would be able to "clearing indistinct words and rewording.

On page P 14, paragraph two from line three should read: "and Army, we want to take advantage of this opportunity to denounce the massacre that the armed counterrevolutionaries are carrying out against Nicaraguan citizens, peasants or technicians as well as national institutions in the border region, with the advantage of a border that is difficult to defend because of its vastness and topography." Clearing indistinct words and rewording.

HAVANA ON COLUMBIA'S 'WARMONGERING' MISSION

PA161546 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Nov 82

["World Events" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Washington's warmongering spirit has once again flown to outer space aboard the Columbia space shuttle which took off on Thursday from Cape Canaveral and should return to earth on Tuesday.

Despite the official announcements that this new space shuttle flight has the objective of placing two communications satellites in orbit, the U.S. press has insisted that the two satellites are closely tied in with the Pentagon's program to strengthen the U.S. military presence in outer space. It is already well known that the Columbia flight program has been made possible by the millions contributed by the Defense Department which is rapidly working to complete its own launching base in Vanderberg, California.

Thus, in an effort to achieve military superiority over the USSR, Washington violates the 1977 U.S.-Soviet agreements on the peaceful use of space. In April 1981, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger admitted that a long time ago the United States had introduced warmongering elements into its space research. Inspired by his superior, (Richard Henry) of the space section of the U.S. Air Force, he said that without outer space his country cannot effectively deploy its armed forces.

This is the only explanation for why the Pentagon spends tens of millions to create laser devices, so-called killer satellites and sophisticated means of espionage to deploy them around the world with the Columbia. Today it is well known that more than 2/3 of U.S. long-distance military communications are carried out through some 50 satellites. At the same time dozens of other satellites scan the earth, sending the United States a great deal of information on the military and economic installations of its alleged enemies.

Only when war is a government-level philosophy can public funds be wasted on programs that, far from solving the crisis experienced by the U.S. people, are directed at unleashing the holocaust against humankind, including the U.S. people.

According to charges by U.S. publications, there are plans to use the Columbia to deploy sophisticated means to spy as well as to destroy other nations' satellites in 1983, 1986 and 1987. A site for laser guns programmed for use in space was approved for the latest space shuttle mission.

A few hours ago, U.S. President Ronald Reagan approved this project which inevitably leads to the increase of international tension and the threat of war. In a news conference, he reiterated that he will maintain his anti-Soviet policy and his country's positions of force regarding the USSR. Reagan then attacked the North Americans who call for a nuclear weapons freeze, a policy which, according to him, only benefits the Soviet Union.

The White House and its highest representative seem to forget that the Soviet people and the socialist community are not sitting back and doing nothing. Instead, they are determined to defend peace at any price. Yuriy Andropov, the recently appointed CPSU general secretary, has emphatically stated the USSR's invariable line: We know, he said, that peace is not begged from the imperialists. It is the result of the military power of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

UN ENVOY BLAMES $9 BILLION LOSSES ON BLOCKADE

FL181450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The Cuban economy has suffered losses amounting to more than $9 billion as a result of the economic, financial and trade blockade imposed against our country by different U.S. administrations for the past 22 years. The charge was made by Cuban delegate Ramon Prado while speaking to the UN Commission for Economic Affairs.

Prado said that during the last few years in particular, the United States had used all its power to economically and financially hurt Cuba and had tried to destroy the right of a nation to self-determination and development.

Elsewhere in his speech he said he appreciated the efforts of International organizations such as the UN Development Program, the UN Children's Fund and the UN Fund for Population Activities which have helped Cuba to breach the walls of injustice imposed by the United States.

MAGAZINE REPORTS SUSTAINED ECONOMIC GROWTH

PA182218 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] PRISMA, a Cuban monthly, has reported that the goal of the Cuban state's current 5-year plan is to develop the country's domestic economy and to have a modest but sustained production of consumer goods.

The magazine recalls that although Cuba is currently renegotiating part of its foreign debt, there is no unemployment in the country. Neither is there an increase in the cost of living or lack of medical assistance or poor education for the people as in other underdeveloped countries affected by the present crisis.

PRISMA notes that as a result of the gradual introduction of the economic planning system, last year Cuba had an economic growth rate of 12 percent and during the first half of this year the growth rate was approximately 15 percent despite the limitations that result from the crisis and strong U.S. pressure.

PRISMA says that in connection with this situation, the Cuban state will increase the development of its sugar and nickel industries and will introduce measures to further increase efficiency in economic activities, especially in energy and fuel conservation.

CABRIZAS IN LONDON FOR TRADE, SUGAR TALKS

FL181434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba and Great Britain have confirmed in London their interest and desire to continue developing their trade, which in the first 8 months of this year reached a value of 156 million pesos. The mutual decision to continue expanding trade was expressed by the Cuban and British foreign trade ministers, Ricardo Cabrizas and (Peter Reese) respectively, during a meeting held in London.

In London Ricardo Cabrizas also participated in the continuing activities of the Angolan-Cuban committee for trade established in that city by some 80 British companies.

Cabrizas will participate in the meetings of the council of the International Sugar Organization, which will discuss the sugar situation and the future of the sugar agreement.

ECONOMIC, TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG GROUP

FL181338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation and the West German Hoechst industrial group have signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement in Frankfurt. It confirms the extensive contacts that already exist between this important West German industrial group and different Cuban enterprises. It establishes the bases for an expansion of the existing economic and trade relations.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH POLAND

FL190054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Cuba and Poland today signed an agreement on juridical assistance in matters of a civil, family and penal nature at the main offices of the Foreign Ministry in this capital.

The document was signed by Dr Hector Garcini Guerra and Dr Maria Regent-Lechowicz, vice ministers of justice of the two nations. The agreement provides for juridical protection for persons and property in the respective nations. It also includes the fulfillment of diverse actions, such as summons, subpoenas, obtaining expert testimony, filing and presentation of evidence and preparing and delivery of documents.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN URUGUAY FOR OLADE MEETING

FL181905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Montevideo -- A Cuban delegation headed by Vice [Foreign] Minister Jose Fernandez Cossio has arrived in the Uruguayan capital to attend an OLADE meeting to be held there.

DORTICOS OPENS CEMA JURIDICAL CONFERENCE

FL161922 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the party's Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has inaugurated in Havana the 21st CEMA juridical conference. The delegates and guests at the conference observed 1 minute of silence as posthumous homage to Leonid Brezhnev, whose loss has been felt by all progressive peoples.

The opening speech of the conference, which ends Saturday, was delivered by Osvaldo Dorticos. [Begin recording] Cuba is honored to be hosting this conference. It is not just a matter of the ennobling presence of the personalities attending the conference. The deep conviction of the essential usefulness of this event and all of the work done by the CEMA conference on juridical affairs gives us deep satisfaction.

Working untiringly to achieve all the objectives established in its program constitutes not just a useful aspiration, but an imperative for the economies of the countries of the socialist community as a consequence of the unique characteristics that the worldwide class struggle manifests as a result of the most aggressive expressions of imperialist policy. [end recording]

CARICOM SUMMIT ENDS, FINAL DECLARATION ISSUED

FL190200 Bridgetown CANA in English 0127 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text of final declaration issued by heads of 12 nations participating in Caricom summit conference held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, from 16 to 19 November]

[Text] Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Nov 18, CANA -- "We the heads of government of member states of the Caribbean Community and the Bahamas here assembled --

Deeply aware of our situation as small states, for the most part newly independent, island-developing, prone to natural disasters and with small open economies particularly vulnerable to turbulence and pressure from within the international economic system,

Concerned about the global tend towards the use of force as a means of settling disputes and the assertions of spheres of interests and the hazards to which in consequence small states are increasingly exposed,

Mindful of the fact that external strategic perception of the region can prevent both special opportunities and difficult problems for the development of our states,

Deeply aware of of our common identity and of the need to consolidate and strengthen the bonds which have historically existed among our people,

Recognising nevertheless the reality of the growing heterogeneity in the social, economic and political systems of our states:

1 -- Reaffirm our strong conviction that the maintenance and deepening of the Caribbean Community established by Treaty of Chaguaramas provides the only certain way for the survival of our states as independent, free and developing societies.

2 -- Declare our belief that the regional integration movement is the only viable option available for the optimal development of all the human and natural resources of the region in the contemporary economic and political circumstances in the region as well as in the world as a whole.

3 -- Affirm our commitment to the principle of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights of the peoples of the region in accordance with the universal declaration of human rights, the international convention of civil and political rights and the international convention on economic, social and cultural rights.

4 -- Assert that well recognising that the emergence of ideological pluralism in the community responds to internal processes and is an irreversible trend within the international system, we are committed to ensuring that it will not inhibit the process of integration.

5 -- Accordingly affirm our commitment to the interests of the community as one of the main deteriminants in the formulation of foreign policy goals in response to regional and global issues.

6 -- Reaffirm further that member states will aim at the fullest possible coordination of their foreign policies and should seek to adopt as far as possible common positions on major international issues.

7 -- Express our profound concern at the heightening of tensions in the region resulting from the recent increase in military activities in the Caribbean area.

8 -- Reaffirm and call on all states to respect the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries.

9 -- Reiterate the right of self-determination of all peoples including the right to choose their path of social, political and economic development and insist that there can be no justification for any external interference with the exercise of that right.

10 -- Assert our commitment to the maintenance of absolute respect for defined borders and demarcated and traditional zones of jurisdiction of states of the region.

11 -- Insist that while the member states have an urgent and pressing need for external economic assistance to achieve the goals of rapid social and economic development, the principles of international social justice require that such assistance be given in consultation with and with the fullest respect for the sovereign wishes of the recipient countries.

12 -- Consider that aid programmes for the region should therefore be truly reflective of national goals and priority areas of development.

13 -- Affirm that programmes of aid channelled through regional institutions should be supportive of the integrity of such institutions and that their autonomous character should utilise indigenous resources and expertise.

Attaching the highest importance to the principle and objectives asserted herein, declare our common resolve to work together towards their maintenance and fulfilment.

3d Day Marathon Caucus

FL181815 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] A marathon caucus session at the Caricom summit in Ocho Rios which went through the early hours of this morning has produced a compromise agreement on Barbados' demand for insertion of a human rights clause in the Caricom treaty. Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams was seeking to commit the 12 member states to the principles of political liberty and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, to adhere to the principle of the rule of law and the practice of free, fair and regular elections.

Reports say the heads of government had agreed not to amend the treaty but issue a declaration of Ocho Rios on human rights. Sources also say that the declaration may in fact make no reference to free, fair and regular elections. The original Barbados proposal would seem was directed at Grenada, the only Caricom member state which does not have an elected government. The sources said Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said the Barbados proposal was too limiting in its scope and should have included a lengthier list of rights.

The heads failed to agree on a Grenada demand for appointment of a multidisciplinary working group of pollsters and sociologists to survey human rights in all Caricom countries.

Next Summit July 1983

FL190230 Bridgetown CANA in English 0214 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Ocho Rios, Jamaica, Nov. 18, CANA -- The next Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government summit will be held in July next year in Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced here tonight. Seaga spoke to the press shortly after the formal conclusion of Caricom's third summit in this north coast Jamaican tourist resort. Mr Seaga said the 1983 summit would take place on July 4, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Chaguaramas establishing Caricom.